MAY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3437.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1796.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.
May 25. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant lad, named CHARLES ROBESON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair tied ſometimes, is much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks generally Engliſh; had on and took with him, one green linſey coat, a ſtriped pattern jacket, a good felt hat, four home ſpun ſhirts, two pair linſey trowſers, one pair yellow and white ſtriped linen ditto, and one pair tow ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol of this or the adjacent ſtates, and will give information thereof to Mr. DANIEL VANORSDALEN, No. 89, Callowhill-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall receive the above reward.

PETER CUSTER.
May [illegible] 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented German ſervant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a freſh coloured face, ſhort dark brown hair, he ſpeaks little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, he ſays he can ſpeak French, and underſtands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, ſays he was in the French army ſome time, and then ſet ſail to America from Amſterdam: it is ſuppoſed he wears a ſhort white homeſpun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Tredryffrin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania.

¶ WATER LEEVE.
May 23d, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant German man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, named CONRAD FREYBERGER, has grey eyes, a light ſallow complexion, his hair, which he wears ſhort, is light coloured and ſtraight, he ſpeaks but little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, in his own language, or in low Dutch, which he ſpeaks very well; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a baker by trade, and ſays he came from the Duke of Wertemberg's dominions. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper-Merion, county of Montgomery, State of Pennſylvania.

ISAAC MOORE.
May 23, 1796. ¶

CAME to the farm of the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip and county, on the Bethlehem road, near George Warſler's tavern, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, ſenior.
4th mo. 3d, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.
Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the inn-keeper, in Upper-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, the 4th inſt. a bay MARE, a natural pacer, bald face, and her right hind foot white, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW REISEN.
May 7th, 1796. *

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April laſt, a red and white COW, with a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS KLINE.
April 30, 1796. ¶

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent their claims to Thomas Wright, Aſſignee, at Willkeſbarre; and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.
Wilkeſbarre, Luzerne county,
April 18th, 1796. *

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey, preſent
His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Eſquire,
Governor and Chancellor,
The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Eſq; Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Kille, deceaſed, complainants,
and
John Beaſly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint againſt the above defendant, thereby ſetting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants teſtator, the ſaid defendant, of the townſhip of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, being or pretending to be ſeized in fee, or of ſome other good and ſufficient eſtate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the ſaid bill particularly mentioned, ſituate, lying and being on the lower ſide of Alloways Creek, containing, by eſtimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the ſaid defendant, being juſtly indebted to the ſaid teſtator in the ſum of three hundred and ſeven pounds, lawful money of New-Jerſey, in gold and ſilver coin, in order to ſecure the payment thereof, with lawful intereſt for the ſame, did, on the ſeventh day of February, in the year laſt aforeſaid, execute unto the ſaid teſtator a deed of mortgage, in fee ſimple, of the tract of land aforeſaid, with the uſual proviſo or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the ſaid monies; and that the ſaid ſum of money, with the intereſt or any part thereof, had not been paid, according to the ſaid proviſo or condition; and therefore the ſaid complainants do, in and by their ſaid bill, pray that the ſaid defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the ſaid mortgage, or that the ſaid defendant, and all perſons claiming under him, may be forever foreclоſed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the ſaid mortgaged premiſes.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counſel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year laſt paſt, withdrawn out of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and cannot be found within the ſame, ſo as to be ſerved with a ſubpœna iſſued againſt him on the day of the filing of the ſaid bill in this cauſe, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cauſe, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid defendent do cauſe his appearance to be entered in this cauſe, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this preſent day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confeſſo*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legiſlature in ſuch caſe made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the ſaid act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the regiſtry.

‖2m G. CRAFT, Regiſter.

State of New-Jerſey, ſſ.
By John Sparks, Joſeph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby, (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Iſrael Lock, ſituated in the townſhip of Deptford, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into two equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Joſeph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the townſhip of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more eaſy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in com"mon," paſſed November 11th, 1789.—Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.
Philad. April 11, 1796.

BETHLEHEM STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing ſummer, in the following manner, viz. to ſet off from Bethlehem every Monday and Wedneſday, at five o'clock on each of the ſaid mornings, and arrive at Philadelphia next morning, at George Leſher's tavern, in Second-ſtreet; ſet out from the ſaid place every Wedneſday at 10 o'clock, and every Friday at five o'clock, A. M.

For each paſſenger three dollars; way paſſengers ſix pence per mile; 150 weight the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.
Bethlehem, May 11, 1796. ‖

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th of this inſt. May, living within two and a half miles of Weſt-Cheſter, an apprentice lad, named FRANCIS COX, between ſixteen and ſeventeen years of age; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts, two pair trowſers, one pair pieced at the bottom, two ſleeveleſs jackets, one of ſtriped linen, the other linſey, his outſide garment a blue coatee, the body of deep blue, and the ſleaves a pale blue twilled cloth, an half worn wool hat, and good ſhoes with ſtrings. He has a remarkable ſcar over his eyebrow, has a down look, ſpeaks thick, liſps in his ſpeech, and has dark brown hair. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

‡ DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS loſt, on the 11th inſtant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile ſtone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with ſeveral other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE ONKLEY, owner,
LEWIS RENDER, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, Second-ſtreet, or
NICHOLAS KLINE, Flowertown.
May 14, 1796. ¶

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, have executed four bonds, dated the 10th day of April, 1795, to Samuel Dean, for £. 100 each, being part of the conſideration of the purchaſe of his late plantation in Hill-town, Bucks county; and as certain judgments againſt him appear to be unſatisfied, and upon which the plaintiffs are proceeding to ſell the ſaid plantation, this is to warn the public againſt taking aſſignments on ſaid bonds, as we ſhall not pay them, until ſaid payments are ſatisfied. ¶ JAMES CRAIGE,
May 10th, 1796. MARY FULTON.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 11th inſt. a Negro man, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, who calls himſelf JACK WILSON, and ſays his maſter's name is John Hopkins, and lives in Mountholly. Said Negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wears his hair tied, and of a yellow complexion. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the expences, as the law directs, in two weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by

CLEMENT ACTON, Sheriff
* of Salem county, New-Jerſey.
May 11, 1796. *

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, and legally atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.
April 28, 1796. 2 m.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring, well made for the ſaddle, ſhe is a natural trotter, four white feet, ſome white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.
May 2, 1796. *

THE Gentlemen compoſing the Second Troop of Bucks County Light Dragoons, and others who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at John Bradrock's, in the townſhip of Plumſted, on Monday, the 30th inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvres.

DAVID THOMAS, Captain.
May 4, 1796. *

State of New-Jerſey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] preſented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to ſupply the teſtament and laſt will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-ſeventh day of October next, when any perſon intereſted therein, having any objection to the paſſing of ſaid bill, may be heard before the houſe; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of this order, for four weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townſhips of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every perſon concerned is requeſted to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.
April 4th. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Wlliſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlemen; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtae, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Adminiſtrat.
May 4th, 1796. *

EASTON STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the pubic, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing year, in the following manner, viz. to ſet off every Monday and Wedneſday at the houſe of Adam Yohe, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and at the houſe of Adam Hickman, at the ſign of the Green Tree, Eaſton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the ſign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern Race between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and George Leſher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-ſtreets, the morning following; ſet out from ſaid places every Wedneſday and Friday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive next morning at Eaſton.

Fare for each paſſenger three dollars, way paſſengers ſix pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Any perſon wiſhing to take a ſeat, or ſend letters or baggage, will apply to the ſubſcribers or Meſſrs. More and Leſher, were books will be kept for that purpoſe.

LAURENCE ERB, and
JOHN NICHOLAS.
Eaſton, April 22d, 1796.

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe, No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.
April 27. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR,
CHARLES NICE, } Executors,
February 30th, 1796, ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 19th ultimo, an iron grey MARE, about two yearsold, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL M'CLAAS,
May 10, 1796. *

From London Papers, from the 3d to the 8th of April.

"COPENHAGEN, April 1.

"In the courſe of this week two couriers have been diſpatched from hence to Paris, whoſe diſpatches concern the negociations for peace."

DEUTZ, oppoſite COLOGNE, March 12.

The head-quarters of the Sambre and Meuſe army was yeſterday transferred from Bonne to Cologne; a part of the garriſon of the latter place is advanced further into the country. The works at Duſſeldorf are, it is ſaid, ſuſpended; there are ſtill a great number of troops on the right bank of the Rhine.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, March 19.

We are informed that all the Auſtrian regiments, without excepting thoſe that are at the advanced poſts, have received orders to bring in their depots. From this circumſtance it is inferred, that a new armiſtice may take place, and that during its continuance a general peace may be eſtabliſhed.

WESEL, March 20.

According to accounts from Berg, the Auſtrians are continually receiving large reinforcements on the banks of the Sieg; but there is not the leaſt probability that hoſtilities will ſoon commence.

March 24.

The reaſon of the French withdrawing their head-quarters to the Meuſe, appears to be explained by intelligence we have lately received, that the Pruſſian Provinces on the other ſide of the Rhine are not only to be exempted from all contributions, and from the forced loan, but that the French troops will entirely evacuate them in the courſe of three weeks. We wait the confirmation of this agreeable news.—In the mean time we are aſſured, that the French government have promiſed to drav a new line of demarcation.

FRANKFORT, March 15.

The reports of peace and war have ſucceeded each other with great rapidity, throughout Germany, within this laſt fortnight. Letters from Vienna even give reaſon to believe, for an inſtant, that a plan of pacification was on the [illegible], and that, but for the obſtacles of the Miniſter of State, Baron Thugut, who thwarted the pacific views of Mareſchal Clairfayt, it would have already have been carried into execution

Be this as it may, we are aſſured that it is in contemplation to hold a general Congreſs of all the belligerent powers at Conſtance, in order to bring about a General Pacification.

March 22.

From Coblentz they write, that the French officers there, entertain no doubt of the concluſion of a Peace; they even affirm that the Preliminaries are as good as ſettled, only that ſome difficulties occur relative to the claims of ſome of the Princes of the Empire. The French army will ſoon retire behind the Meuſe. General Jourdan is expected at Coblentz.

Should a Peace not take place, the Imperial army will draw together in the vicinity of Mentz, in which the Archduke Charles will have his head-quarters, for which purpoſe apartments are already prepared for him. As yet, however, no part of this army is in motion. Eighteen thouſand horſes are expected at the Auſtrian army on the Rhine from Bohemia, Hungary, &c.

Zurick and Bern have formally acknowledged the French Republic.

UPPER RHINE, March 19.

The Wurtzburg grenadiers who garriſoned Luxembourg, and the ſecond diviſion of La Tour's dragoons, who were made priſoners in Valenciennes, have arrived at the army of the Rhine from Bohemia, and every thing is prepared for the campaign. The Armiſtice, however, is not yet infringed, and we flatter ourſelves with the hope that the commencement of hoſtilities will ſtill be prevented bya negociation, which, we ſincerely wiſh, may terminate in a laſting peace.

The Engliſh envoy, Colonel Crawford, is gone from Manheim to Carlſruhe, whence he is to proceed to the head-quarters of the Prince de Conde.

PARIS, April 1.

It has been confidently reported that the armiſtice between our armies and that of the Auſtrians on the Rhine has been prolonged for four months. It has been farther ſaid, that citizen Bacher, firſt French ſecretary in legation in Switzerland, had juſt arrived at Paris, with important diſpatches from Barthelemi. If theſe two facts be true, we may conclude that ſerious negociations are about to be opened.

We are aſſured that negociations are now carrying on at Paris with ſuch activity, as to give room to hope for a ſpeedy reſult, alike happy and aſtoniſhing. They even go ſo far as to ſay, that the day before yeſterday the preliminaries were on the point of being ſigned between the Directory and a charge d'affaires from the Emperor, when a new diplomatic agent, who arrived from Baſle, veſted with powers from the Engliſh government, ſtarted freſh difficulties, by joining in the negociation. We quote reports, without vouching for their truth.—L'Eclair, of the 30th of March.

MILAN, March 14.

The Imperial army, which is about to act under the command of general Baron de Beaulieu, will conſiſt of 50,000 men, namely, 46 battalions of infantry, and 36 ſquadrons of cavalry. The Piedmonteſe army, comprehending the auxiliary corps of Auſtrian troops, will be made up of at leaſt 40,000 men. A reinforcement of Neapolitan troops, to conſiſt of 10,121 men, is alſo ſpoken of; but this is not as yet poſitively known.

We learned yeſterday, by private letters, the afflicting news, that at Sardinia the diſcontent and troubles are at their utmoſt height. The whole of the iſland is in inſurrection; the Vice Roy has been arreſted; and the inhabitants wiſh to put themſelves under the protection of the French.

LONDON, April 4.

The ſtate of things has at length, we are informed, made its proper impreſſion on the minds of miniſters. They ſhrink from the conſequences of their own ſyſtem; and finding, we fear too late, the impoſſibility of going on, they are about to come to Parliament with an expoſition of the terms they have offered to the French, and the anſwer they have received, and to ſubmit to the wiſdom of the Legiſlature the queſtion of peace or war.—This is the rumour. We of [illegible] than report. The obvious remark of every impartial man upon ſuch a reference would be—Are Miniſters in earneſt? Do they really demand the genuine council of the nation, and will they leave the Repreſentatives of the people to their unbiaſſed opinion? Will Mr. Pitt act on this great queſtion as he did on the Slave trade, ſtrip himſelf of his miniſterial influence, and appear in his plain character as a man?—If ſo, the deciſion would be important. Their voice would be for peace. But if not, it will be a mere ſhowy manœuvre of mere quackery, by which they may cover their own wiſhes with the approbation of Parliament.

A banking-houſe in the city ſtopt payment on Saturday. It occaſioned no ſurprize, and will not draw after it any extenſive failures.

April 5.

Three Hamburgh mails arrived yeſterday, and miniſters received diſpatches from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The letters and journals bring no intelligence whatever, with reſpect to peace or war, from which any concluſion may be drawn. Things remain preciſely in the ſame ſtate of alarming ambiguity as before; and we may therefore reſt aſſured, that whatever propoſitions may have been made, the French Directory have given them a decided negative.

They ſeem to be aware that ſince Mr. Pitt has had reſort to ſchemes of finance, as foreign to the eſtabliſhed practice of England as they are inconſiſtent with its true credit, our real ſituation begins to be underſtood; and the bank itſelf confeſſes the danger of our further continuance in this deplorable ſyſtem.

Mr. Pitt muſt prepare himſelf for the emergency—All trade is ſuſpended—all confidence at an end—all the money which uſed to go to the maintenance and ſupport of commerce is now drawn within the vortex of a ſpeculation in the funds, which threatens the ſuperſtructure itſelf with ruin. It is now for the miniſter to prove that he deſerves the popularity which he enjoys—that he has not departed from the beaten courſe in vain, but has liſtened to a ſet of counſellors, whoſe reſources are equal to their ingenuity, and who have moderation to undertake no more than they are able to perform.

Yeſterday a variety of letters and diſpatches were received at Mr. Dundas and Lord Grenville's offices; and alſo at the German office, St. James's, from the continent; which were conveyed by a meſſenger to the king at Windſor. They are all ſaid uniformly to ſignify that a mediation is certainly on foot, and that a pacification among the preſent belligerent powers is to be expected in the courſe of the ſummer.

The Prince and Princeſs of Orange are, we underſtand, returned to Hampton Court, after ſeeing their daughter-in-law and her infant child embark for Germany.

The Emperor is to have a loan from England. The preciſe ſum is not publickly known: ſome ſay four, others five millions. And many believe that the campaign will not be opened, on his part, until he recieves the money; and that this is the cauſe of the preſent delay in opening the campaign.

April 6.

Since the arrival of Salicetti at the French army in Italy, no one doubts their intention of renewing hoſtilities in that quarter, and of puſhing their attack upon Piedmont and Lombardy with all poſſible vigour.——This Commiſſioner, known by the re-capture of Toulon, has left his place in the Legiſlature to his Suppleant, in order to direct this great expedition. His character for vigour, ſkill and reſource, is very high; and he is extremely popular with the army, which now amounts to 60,000 men. It is ſuppoſed that they were prevented only from commencing the campaign, by a heavy fall of ſnow towards the end of February, and the extreme ſeverity of the weather.

The accounts from Holland ſtate that a proclamation from the National Convention has been publiſhed at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other maritime towns. A tent is erected in the great market-place at Rotterdam, where muſical inſtruments play, and liquor is given gratis, to excite men to enter the navy. Each ſailor receives a bounty of 40 florins; or [illegible] if he goes on board before the 12th of April.

This proclamation inveighs againſt the Britiſh miniſters for having, by their inſolence and perfidy, plunged the Dutch nation into an unjuſt and deſtructive war.

It reminds the people of the ancient glory of the Dutch navy; recounts the triumphs of Ruyter and Tromp; and exhorts all true patriots to exert themſelves to the utmoſt in improving the ſtate of the navy, on the ſtrength of which the ſecurity of their liberty muſt alone depend.

Another German mail arrived yeſterday. It brings, as uſual, intimations of ſuch a diſcordant oppoſite tendency, that whether the ſpeculations of the reader be for war or peace, he will find matter to juſtify his opinion.

On the whole the inclination of the ſcale is towards a peace. The letters from Vienna ſtate, that the warlike preparations are ſtill purſued with vigour; but the Archduke Charles has not yet ſet out to take the command of the army. At Coblentz the French officers are ſanguine in their expectations of peace, which they ſay are retarded only to adjuſt the claims of the German Princes! If the fate of the low countries be in fact decided, it is not to be ſuppoſed that theſe claims can long embarraſs the deciſion; much leſs that they can induce the exhauſted combatants to prolong the horrid ſacrifices of the war.

The accounts from Holland ſtate that the utmoſt efforts are making to man their fleets, and to reſtore their conſequence as a naval power. The proclamation which they have iſſued for this purpoſe, and in which the Britiſh miniſtres are arraigned as having plunged the ſtates into an unjuſt and deſtructive war, is given at length in this day's Telegraph.

April 7.

It was generally underſtood yeſterday that Mr. Pitt is to bring down ſome papers of information to Parliament, on the preſent ſtate of things, within a few days. Whether it is to be a meſſage from the king, a manifeſto to Europe, a copy of the terms he has offered for a pacification, or the anſwer of the French Directory, we know not; but it is looked for and anticipated on the ſtock exchange.

Well may our miniſters harrangue upon the inexhauſtible reſources of this nation. A nation which can ſupply money to ſupport the Thrones of all needy "Chriſtian Kings and Emperors," muſt be a nation as abounding in wealth, as ignorant of the proper uſe to which it ſhould be put.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 15.

On the day of the debarkation of the forces for the attack of Leogane, which was arranged, ſo that the French column under Montalembert, and the Engliſh under Gen. Bowyer, ſhould have the city between them, the advanced guard of the French column fell in with a party from Leogane, ſent out to lay waſte the plantations in the plains; they had only ſet fire to that of Dauiſan, which was intended for the head-quarters of the French column, and every thing on it was deſtroyed. This party was commanded by a free mulatto named Lafond, one of the worſt ſubjects of Petit Guave, with one of his gang was killed by one of the negro pioneers of the advanced guard. On him was found an order ſigned Gautier, for him to go out of the city and ſet fire to the whole plain upon the appearance of the Engliſh, this the wretch had happily only in part effected.—The ſpoil found on him was a girdle, ſtuffed with Doubloons, which became the property of the perſon who killed him.

The crime of the American captain we mentioned ſome days ago, as tried at Port-au-Prince, was tampering with one of our ſentinels to give him the counterſign.

April 21.

A letter from Capt. Morgan, of the ſhip Jane, dated April 14, mentions a ſmart action he had on the 11th with the Regulus French privateer, commanded by Citizen Olonier, which laſted, within piſtol ſhot, for upwards of an hour and and an half—the Jane had five men wounded in the action, two of them very dangerouſly—the damage ſuſtained by the Regulus is not known, but it muſt have been conſiderable, as the guns of the Jane often raked her. Before the Jane came up with the privateer ſhe had taken an American brig, which was relieved by the Jane, and gave information that the Regulus mounted 16 guns, and had on board 100 men, moſtly white.

The Daniſh ſchooners Friendſhip, Briggs, and Good Intent, Power, ſeven days from Spaniſh St. Domingo, anchored in the harbour of Port-Royal yeſterday afternoon, having on board 2 captains, 7 ſubalterns, 30 non commiſſioned officers and 135 privates of the 67th regiment, taken in the Hercules, of Briſtol, Moyſe, and another veſſel, to windward of Barbadoes, by the Republican ſhip Brutus. They were ſent here to be exchanged.

The French commiſſioners had arrived from Cadiz, for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of the colony, agreeably to the treaty with Spain; but we have not learnt that Richery's fleet had made its appearance. The Spaniards were in daily expectation of a rupture with Great-Britain.

April 26.

A conſiderable portion of time has been already ſpent by our legiſlative body, in determining upon the fate of the ſubdued Maroons; whether they ought to be allowed to remain in this iſland or not, is a queſtion that requires but little penetration to decide upon, but an attempt made to blow up the brig Conqueſt, ſince ſhe has arrived at Port Royal, certainly ſhews the danger that might accrue to this country from their being allowed to remain in it, or to ſettle even amongſt the free negroes in the beſt regulated towns. They were caught in the act, ſtriking fire, to apply to a quantity of gun powder they had ſecreted.

BRIDGETOWN, (Bar.) March 19.

By the Packet on Wedneſday, accounts were received of the return of Admiral Chriſtian, with part of his fleet, to Portſmouth; this intelligence caſt a momentary gloom throughout the metropolis; which, however, was ſoon diſpelled by the information of Admiral Cornwallis's appointment to ſail again with them immediately, and that Sir Ralph Abercrombie was to proceed in a frigate to this iſland to wait the aſſembling of the armanent, which was to be conſiderably augmented, as well by a rein-

or cement from England, as by a grand division from Ireland consisting of 2100 dismounted cavalry and 6000 infantry, which sailed from Cork on the 9th of February. This intelligence was followed by the most unequivocal conformation; for, on the following day, to the unspeakable satisfaction of every friend to the British empire, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrived in Carlisse bay on board the Arethusa frigate, and with him the Marquis de Builieau: so that we now behold the attention of all the colonies turned with anxiety to the approaching campaign, and to the new and peculiar circumstances under which from the long procrastination, it must be opened. There is certainly something terrific contemplating the probable result of these operations; for the efforts of the enemy, unparalled in the history of that part of the world, call forth the exertion of every nerve, to put a speedy and final issue to the misfortunes which have nearly overwhelmed one half of the Western Globe. When, however, we reflect that the British nation, equal to France in arts and arms, and more than her superior in discipline and resources, the most certain victory seems to await the approaching campaign, conducted as it will be by an officer of so highly approved military reputation, acquired by long services on the continent, where he acted with distinguished honour, under that patron of the British army, the Duke of York. We therefore behold in the person of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the deliverer of our colonies and the conqueror of our enemies.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

Yesterday the brig Aurora, Captain Phillips anchored in Rebellion Road, in 25 days from Surinam. Capt. Phillips on the 2d May spoke a fleet of 11 sail of French ships armed en flute, with troops on board, from France bound to Cape Francois, Capt. Phillips was informed by them that they had captured eleven transports with naval stores belonging to the English fleet, which sailed from England the beginning of March.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

A letter dated St. Thomas's, April 26, has been received, stating the barbarity and atrocity of Capt. Danvers, commander of the Amiable British frigate, towards American seamen at St. Pierres. Part of the crew of ship Ardent, Capt. Smith, of Baltimore, lying at the above port, consisting of Thomas Edwards, Richard Pasco, and Joseph Gibson, all having legal protections, were impressed, and abused in a most ruffian like manner, by an armed banditti of the above frigate. —A nephew of Captain Cook, of Boston, and one of his seamen, shared a similar fate; and when Captains Smith and Cook remonstrated against those lawless and outrageous proceedings, instead of obtaining redress, were treated with the greatest indignity, and menaced with imprisonment.

Instances of this nature are too numerous not to excite the animadversions of our executive, who no doubt are using the most efficacious measures to know the meaning of this hostile dispositon.

BOSTON, May 25.

Capture of Demerara.

Capt. Gage arrived here yesterday informs, that about seven days since, he spoke and went on board Capt. Low, of Providence, in fifteen days from Demerara, who acquainted him, that an English armament of twelve sail, had arrived before Demerara, and summoned the place to surrender, only conditioning that the officers should swear allegiance to the Stadtholder, and that property should remain as it was; which was complied with; and when Captain Low passed the squadron, they indorsed his register as from a place belonging to the Stadtholder.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

The following is communicated by Capt. Hubbell, of the brig Amelia, arrived here yesterday in 37 days from London.

Sailed in company with Lady Waltenstaff, Capt. Gurterson, of Philadelphia, bound to Tenerieffe, brig Morley, Capt. Lowel, for Philadelphia: and Captain Whitmore of Newburyport bound to the Isle of May.

On my passage out of the mouth of the channel, fell in with a privateer brig of 6 guns; the Capt. sent his boat, and ordered me on board; after going there, he desired me to go down to his cabin, where he examined my papers, and told me that he was a Frenchman, and I was a legal prize to him, and forbid me going on deck. I desired him to produce his papers, which he refused; and while I was disputing with him about the impropriety of his conduct, another sail hove in sight, which stood for us; he immediately gave up my papers, and sent me on board my own vessel, but plundered me of my spy glass, and several other articles—I was likewise boarded from the ship, but they treated me very politely; the ship was from Brest, carries 18 guns, and they informed me they had sent in five valuable prizes in eight days. He also says, there were a great many cruizers fitting out at Brest, and other ports of France, who took a great many vessels from the English, which they fitted out immediately.

Nothing more worth notice.

E. HUBBEL.—Brig Amelia.

May 24.

Died, at his house near Tellico blockhouse, Tenessee, Scolocuta, commonly called Hanging Maw, a great and beloved chief of the Cherokees, aged about 65 years. A man distinguished for his love of peace, and exertions for its preservation, between his nation and the United States. In his death humanity has lost an able supporter.

HUMANITY, celestial name,
More glorious than the Hero's fame:
What, in luxurious scenes refin'd,
Ennobles thus the human mind?
Tho' all the polish'd arts we boast,
Were in one general chaos lost,
This virtue would their place supply,
And keep the founts of sorrow dry.

Among the many places where the influence of the French revolution has been felt, we find it greatly lamented at Lorretto, in Italy, as occasioning an amazing declension in the Pilgrimage to that place, on visits to the famous shrine of the Holy Virgin.

It is said that, in the year preceding the French Monarch's death, the number of Pilgrims was as follows:

From Naples,	15,000
Germany,	3,000
France.	4,000
Spain,	2,500
Poland and other parts,	1,000

Twenty five thousand five hundred people prevented from pursuing their honest and useful callings.

The troops at West-Point have been notified in general orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning. Private letters, is said, mention that a battalion is coming from the southward, that they will join those now at the Point, and from whence that two battalions will be ordered to the Western Frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Last Wednesday night a new born male infant was found in a basket at the door of a house in north Eight-street. There was a bundle of clothes in the basket, also a letter requesting the gentleman who lives in the house to take care of the child and to charge the expence to the French republic. To the honour of their humanity, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, of the New Theatre, who were of the party that found the basket, have taken the fortunate foundling under their protection.

A New-York paper of the 28th inst. makes mention of a letter from Captain O'Brien, dated Lisbon April 2d, which says, "that our affairs with Algiers are not so favourable as is generally imagined," and intimates a fear that our late treaty with that power may be violated.

The arrival of French forces in the West-Indies is now confirmed beyond a doubt, and the several accounts agree as to the number of ships; eleven or twelve in all, eight of which are seventy-fours and sixty-fours cut down.

The British April Packet is arrived in New-York. She brings London accounts to the 7th April; therefore not so late as those we are already in possession of.

Last Saturday evening arrived the brig Abby, Elliot, 49 days from Nantz, where he left the brigs Experiment and Susannah of this port. On the first of April, the brig Hero, Capt. Smith, Philadelphia, from England, was lost going in there, Captain and crew saved.

Captain Elliot informs that provisions of all kinds were plenty and cheap when he came away, and that the prices seemed to be on the decline. All was tranquil there.

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Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in Bremen, to his correspondent in this city, dated Bremen, 24th March, 1796.

"This day the war re-commences. You know there has been an armistice for 2 or 3 months, the French general informed (on the 10th inst.) the Imperial commander, that he would be ready to attack him on the 20th. 10 days was the time the party intending to operate were to give their adversary. Prince Charles who is commander in chief in the place of Marshal Clairfayt is not at the army; he was to leave Vienna on the 20th inst. but as he is only a cypher, General Maac, who is his tutor, and General Wurmser, will act. Each army consists of between 2 and 30,0000 men. The French army on or about the 4th inst. received a reinforcement of 65,000 men.

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Extract of a letter from London, dated April 8, brought by the Hebe.

"The state of things here in a political way, is just now very critical. Negociations for a peace are certainly pending and the several powers seem desirous to try whether or no they can agree before the scene of blood is renewed; this event however is very doubtful and all are prepared to go on with a cruel activity if peace cannot be effected. The minister is to bring something forward to parliament in a few days; which it is thought will be decisive: It is difficult to know what the real disposition of the French is, or whether they are disposed to relinquish their conquests, without which the other powers will not compromise; they are internally engaged in a new attempt to arrange their finances, but even this seems only to be effected by compulsion, and probably will follow the fate of all their former plans."

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Sunday last arrived the snow Hebe, Capt. Gay, from London. By this vessel we have letters and papers to the 18th of April, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 5th April, 1796.

"We hear that preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markets sunk at least 10s. per quarter. The adventurers in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American wheat, 66s. a 76s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s. a 44s. per quarter. Flour, 29/6 a 31 per cwt.—And the prices merely nominal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

London, April 2, 1796.

"Since my last the price of grain, &c. has fallen most rapidly, and there now seems a prospect of the country having a superabundance instead of want, as it is coming in from every part. Great losses have been already sustained, and immense ones will ensue. Indian corn and meal will sell at no rate, as those ideas of their supplying the deficiency of wheat are relinquished in a great degree. In France also there is plenty at present; money seems very scarce in both countries; on the continent they are trying to get a new series of paper afloat. The minister can make loans with ease, but finds it difficult to get the payments punctually fulfilled. American stocks continue very low—bank shares 108, six per cents 82, five per cents 77, deferred 60, in short prices seem affected by a general idea that a peace will soon take place; a great many rumours are afloat relative to pending negociations, and it indeed appears to me as if the several powers are actually earnest in their desires to agree, but whether they can or no a short time must now develope. Pitt, in a few days, is to bring forward to Parliament the amount of what has been done, and this perhaps will decide whether peace is now to be looked for or no.

"April 8. The Hebe has been unexpectedly delayed till to-day. Great alarm prevails among those who have produce here; the fall is so great and so rapid that it will not sell at all.—'Tis said 8000 bbls. flour are coming over from Hamburgh."

Capt. Jones, of the ship Fame, 36 days from Surrinam, informs, that in lat. 28, he spoke a schooner belonging to Baltimore, 5 days from Tortola, the Capt, of which told him, that 13 or 14 sail of Americans from Dutch and French ports were carried in there by the British men of war, and the chief part of them condemned.

The Capt. of the schooner also told him that a few days before, off Turks Island, he fell in with a French fleet of 12 sail of men of war, supposed to be destined for Cape Francois.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient

th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Walker, inn-keeper, near Marcus Hook, on Fourth-day, the 8th of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Chichester township, Delaware county, and bounded by lands of Joseph Walker, of the heirs of Jacob Hewes, of Col. Robinson, and of the heirs of John Dutton, &c. containing about fifty-nine acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Gibb, and to be sold by

ABRAHAM DICKS, Sheriff.

Fifth-month 25th, 1796. *1w

WANTED,

AS a Tutor to take care of a school in the borough of Chester, a person well acquaited with the superintendance of an English school, and accustomed to teach reading, writing, grammer and the elements of arethmetic. Any person desirous of such a situation, and can be well recommended, may apply to

JAMES WITHY.

Borough of Chester, Delaware county, May 21, 1796.

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, situated in the township of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the soil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premises are a two-story brick house, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the best grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Castle, well situated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the said township, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey. 6w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, the 20 of March, a dark brown COW, nine or ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIAL BURROWS.

May 15, 1796.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in East-Bradford, Chester county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a sorrel, supposed to be about three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 12 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT,
Druggiſts,

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets,

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern. JOHN TRUMAN.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Huſty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ann Newberry, late of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

JESSE BEAN, Adminiſtrator.

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſe in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121; Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

WAS taken up, on the 22d of March laſt, on the Briſtol road, in Bucks county, near the Croſs Roads, a ſmall bay HORSE, ſhod all round, trots and paces, two white feet, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks, from the date hereof, according to law.

WILLIAM HART.

May 3, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch-maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts. ‖

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.
JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
	Pocket books and inkholders
A L S O,	Piſtols and burning glaſſes
Cloths and caſſimers	Linens and checks
Chintzes and calicoes	Money purſes & ribbons
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Nankeens and muſlins
Sacking bottoms	Thickſetts, &c. &c.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bunbery, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. }
JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor. }

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

—

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3438.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farmhouse and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AS a Tutor to take care of a school in the borough of Chester, a person well acquainted with the superintendance of an English school, and accustomed to teach reading, writing, grammer and the elements of arethmetic. Any person desirous of such a situation, and can be well recommended, may apply to

JAMES WITHY.

Borough of Chester, Delaware county, May 21, 1796.

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, situated in the township of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the soil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premises are a two-story brick house, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the best grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Castle, well situated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the said township, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey. 6w

CAME to the plantation of the sudscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, the 20 of March, a dark brown COW, nine or ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIAL BURROWS.

May 15, 1796. ‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the night of the 1st inst. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this spring, well made for the saddle, she is a natural trotter, four white feet, some white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

May 2, 1796. *

WAS committed to my custody, on the 11th inst. a Negro man, on suspicion of being a run-away, who calls himself JACK WILSON, and says his master's name is John Hopkins, and lives in Mountholly. Said Negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,' wears his hair tied, and of a yellow complexion. His master, if any he has, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the expences, as the law directs, in two weeks from the date of this advertisement, by

CLEMENT ACTON, Sheriff of Salem county, New-Jersey.

May 11, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, on the 9th inst. an indented servant lad, named CHARLES ROBESON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair tied sometimes, is much pitted with the small pox, speaks generally English; had on and took with him, one green linsey coat, a striped pattern jacket, a good felt hat, four home spun shirts, two pair linsey trowsers, one pair yellow and white striped linen ditto, and one pair tow ditto. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol of this or the adjacent states, and will give informotion thereof to Mr. DANIEL VANDERSLICE, No. 89, Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in New-Providence township, Montgomery county, shall receive the above reward.

PETER CUSTER.

May 20, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last evening, from the subscriber, an indented German servant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a fresh coloured face, short dark brown hair, he speaks little English, though talkative, if indulged, he says he can speak French, and understands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, says he was in the French army some time, and then set sail to America from Amsterdam: it is supposed he wears a short white homespun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in the township of Tredryffrin, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania.

WATER LEEVE.

May 23d, 1796. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away last evening, from the subscriber, an indented servant German man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, named CONRAD FREYBERGER, has grey eyes, a light sallow complexion, his hair, which he wears short, is light coloured and straight, he speaks but little English, though talkative, if indulged, in his own language, or in low Dutch, which he speaks very well; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a baker by trade, and says he came from the Duke of Wertemberg's dominions. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in the township of Upper-Merion, county of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC MOORE.

May 23, 1796. ¶

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Montgomery township and county, on the Bethlehem road, near George Warsler's tavern, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, senior.

4th mo. 3d, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.

Kingsess, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the inn-keeper, in Upper-Hanover township, Montgomery county, the 4th inst. a bay MARE, a natural pacer, bald face, and her right hind foot white, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW REISEN.

May 7th, 1796. *

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April last, a red and white COW, with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS KLINE.

April 30, 1796. ¶

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, are desired to present their claims to Thomas Wright, Assignee, at Willkesbarre; and all those indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.

Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, April 18th, 1796. *

LATEST LONDON INTELLIGENCE.

By the Britannia, Pearson, arrived at Georgetown from Port Glasgow, which port she left on the 18th of April.

LONDON, April 9.

We this morning received the Paris Journal to the 7th inst. inclusive.

Pichegru is appointed Ambassador to Sweden, this is only considered as an honourable exile, and is highly offensive to the people in general, if we may judge from the tone the Journals take upon the occasion.

L'Eclair of the 7th contained, at great length, reflections upon the state of affairs, and particularly upon the effect of the armistice. The conclusions drawn are, that an opportunity was lost for making peace, when the French armies were on the other side of the Rhine, the ancient boundaries are recommended, and an immediate peace.

"We dare affirm (says L'Eclair of the 7th) that a treaty formed upon the Status Quo with respect to the frontiers, would be universally applauded, and would have the ratification of all France.

The Boston packet, Tenant, from Philadelphia to London, has put into St. Nallery, after being on shore near that port. [Lloyd's list.]

April 10.

A cabinet meeting was held at the Secretary of State's office on Saturday. It sat from two to four o'clock. The business supposed to be the present mercantile embarrassments. The result was sent to the King at Windsor, and yesterday the messenger returned with letters, &c. from his Majesty to Mr. Pitt, and other cabinet Ministers.

April 11.

A message from the House of Peers to the Commons stated, that their lordships had agreed to the bill for making the port of Scarborough, in the Island of Tobago a free port; the American intercourse bill—the rock salt imdemnity bill, and several private bills.

Late last night we received the following very important papers, which were yesterday communicated by Lord Grenville to all the foreign ministers resident at this court—They are the contents of the dispatch received on Friday last, from Mr. Wickham, his Majesty's envoy to the Swiss Cantons, and appear to be the result of the measures Mr. Pitt some weeks since announced *to be in train*, for ascertaining the real disposition of the French Directory on the question of peace or war.

It will also be recollected that we mentioned, about three weeks since, that we had reason to believe that Mr. Wickham was the gentleman whom Mr. Pitt alluded to, as being charged with this enquiry. We are sorry the result is of that gloomy nature, as to leave no other alternative with his Majesty and his Ministers, than of continuing the war with unabated vigour; in which determination they must and no doubt will be supported by every good subject in the kingdom.

We should have been happy to have given both the original French, as well as the translation, but as the translation is an *official one*, it will be almost equally satisfactory to the public.

In consequence of Mr. Wickham's dispatch, a message from his Majesty is expected to be delivered this day by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons.

NOTE,

Transmitted to M. Barthelemi, by Mr. Wickham, March 8.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is authorised to convey to M. Barthelemi, the desire of his court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France in regard to the object of a general pacification. He therefore requests M. Barthelemi to transmit him in writing (and after having made the necessary enquiries) his answer to the following questions:

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negociation with his Majesty and his allies, for the re-establishment of a general peace, upon just and suitable terms, by sending, for that purpose, Ministers to a Congress, at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be a disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a pacification, such as France would be willing to propose, in order that his Majesty and his allies might thereupon examine in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negociation for peace?

3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever, for arriving at the same end, that of a general pacification.

The undersigned is authorised to receive from M. BARTHELEMI the answer to these questions, and to transmit it to his court: but he is not in any manner authorised to enter with him into negociation or discussion upon these subjects.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

Berne, March 8.

NOTE,

Transmitted to Mr. Wickham, by M. Barthelemi, March 26, 1796.

The undersigned, ambassador of the French Republic to the Helvetic Body, has transmitted to the executive directory the note, which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, was pleased to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the executive directory.

The directory ardently desires to procure for the French Republic a just, honourable and solid peace. The step taken by Mr Wickham would have afforded to the directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself which that minister makes, of his not having any order, any power to negociate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his court. In fact, if it was true that England began to know her real interests, that she wished to open again for herself the sources of abundance and prosperity; if she fought for peace with good faith; would she propose a congress, of which the necessary result must be to render all negociations endless? Or would she confine herself to the asking in a vague manner that the French government would point out any other way whatever, for attaining the same object, that of a general pacification?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British government the favourable impression which always accompanies the first overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the executive directory, whose policy has no other guides than openness and good faith, will follow, in its explanations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated, to procure peace for the French Republic and for all other nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make or listen to any proposal that would be contrary to them. The constitutional act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the Republic.

With respect to the countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests, political and commercial, may become the subject of a negociation, which will present to the directory the means of proving how much it desires to attain speedily a happy pacification.

The directory is ready to receive in this respect, any overtures that shall be

juſt, reaſonable and compatible with the dignity of the Republic.

(Signed) BARTHELEMI.

Baſle the 6th Germinal, the 4th year of the French Republic (26 of March 1796.)

NOTE.

The court of London has received from its miniſter in Switzerland, the anſwer made to the queſtions which he had been charged to addreſs to Monſieur Barthelemi, in reſpect to the opening of a negociation for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility.

This court has ſeen, with regret, how far the tone and ſpirit of that anſwer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any diſpoſition for peace.

The inadmiſſible pretenſion is there avowed, of appropriating to France all that the laws actually exiſting there may have compriſed under the denomination of French territory. To a demand ſuch as this is added an expreſs declaration, that no propoſal contrary to it will be made, or even liſtened to; and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the proviſions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While theſe diſpoſitions ſhall be perſiſted in, nothing is left for the King but to proſecute a war equally juſt and neceſſary.

Whenever his enemies ſhall manifeſt more pacific ſentiments, his Majeſty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by attending himſelf, in concert with his allies, to all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be beſt calculated to re-eſtabliſh general tranquility on conditions juſt, honorable and permanent; either by the eſtabliſhment of a Congreſs, which has been ſo often and ſo happily the means of reſtoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary diſcuſſion of the principles which may be propoſed, on either ſide, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, laſtly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him, for arriving at the ſame ſalutary end.

Downing-ſtreet, April 10, 1796.

The countries which, by the exiſting laws in France, conſtitute the French territory, are,

1. France as it ſtood at the commencement of the war.
2. The French colonies in the Weſt-Indies ſtill occupied by France.
3. The iſlands of France and Mauritius.
4. Martinico and Tobago.
5. The whole iſland of St. Domingo.
6. Pondichery, Chandernagore, Carical Mahe, and the other French eſtabliſhments in India.
7. Avignon, and the county Venaiſſin.
8. Principality of Montheliard, and biſhoprick of Baſle.
9. Savoy, Nice and Monaco.
10. Auſtrian Flanders and Brabant, and, generally, whatever belongs to the Emperor on this ſide the Rhine.
11. Maeſtricht, Venlo and Dutch Flanders.
12. The biſhoprick of Liege.

On the ſubject of all, or any of theſe, the Directory refuſes to make, or even to receive any propoſal, and inſiſts that the negociation ſhall be preceded by an admiſſion of this claim on our part.

So that, after agreeing as a preliminary before negociation, to reſtore to France all we have conquered from her, and to leave her in poſſeſſion of all ſhe has conquered from Auſtria and Sardinia, and all that has been ceded to her by Spain and Holland, beſides other ſmaller acquiſitions, we may then expect to learn from her, what other conditions ſhe may chooſe to require or grant, as the terms of peace.

By the Duff, Capt. Gordon, arrived at Dover, in ten days from Cadiz, we are informed, the crews of the ſhips of Richery's ſquadron, in Cadiz harbour, had mutined to a moſt alarming degree. Richery and his captains, it was ſaid, had obtained their ſhare of the prize-money, ariſing from the ſale of the captures made from our Streights fleet, but the ſhares of the men had been withheld; Richery telling them the Directory had ordered the whole ſum ariſing from the ſale to be tranſmitted to France. The men were not ſatisfied with this, and after much ſolicitation on their part, and an abſolute refuſal on his, ſome of his own crew attempted to aſſaſſinate him and two or three captains; but they made their eſcape to the ſhore, and were protected by the ſoldiery on guard.—The ſailors returned on board and threatened to hoiſt the white flag; alſo threatened to carry out the fleet to Gibraltar, or to put it into the poſſeſſion of Admiral Mann, and the tumult was at length carried to ſuch a height, that the Spaniards found it prudent to lay nine ſail of Spaniſh men of war along ſide of them, and to ſpike the guns. It is added, Richery has ſince been aſſaſſinated. Such are the contents of letters brought by the Duff, but we do not give implicit credit to them. We have heard ſo many unfavourable and falſe reports reſpecting Richery's ſquadron, that we ſhall be very ſlow in believing the preſent intelligence.

The Hamburgh mail, which was due yeſterday, arrived in town this morning. It appears, by a letter from Frankfort, of the 29th ult. that the baggage of the archduke Charles had paſſed through that town on its road to Mentz; and that great preparations for offenſive operations appear to be making on both ſides, and it is confidently aſſerted that immediately after the arrival of the archduke, which has probably taken place before this, the campaign will be opened.

[At Night.]

The Houſe of Commons was this day crowded, in expectation of a meſſage from the throne relative to the ſtate papers publiſhed this morning. This expectation is defeated. I am juſt now aſſured, from high authority, that no meſſage will come down. The Houſe of Peers being adjourned, it cannot therefore be brought conſiſtently with order.

There is no doubt entertained but that Mr. Pitt will come down, in the courſe of the week, with a demand of ſix millions—Half to go either as a ſubſidy or a loan to the Emperor.

As a partial conſolation, I learn, this inſtant, from Old Curtis, that wheat has this day fallen to 15l. the load. This fall is to be aſſigned to large importations from Hamburg, &c. the conſequent alarm of the Farmers, and the ſcarcity of money ariſing from the limitation of diſcounts.

The important ſtate papers publiſhed in the Engliſh department of this day's Courier completely baniſh, for the preſent, all hopes of peace.

The declaration of the French Directory, "that they would not conſent to any alienation of that, which, according to the exiſting laws, conſtitutes the territory of the Republic," is nothing ſhort of, "that they will not make peace till Great-Britain reſtore all the poſſeſſions they have taken from the French and Dutch, and that they ſhall retain St. Domingo from Spain, Belgium, and all the poſſeſſions they have taken from the Empire, or have already been compriſed within their *fraternal* graſp." From ſuch conditions, even the moſt violent declaimers againſt war muſt revolt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

April 11.

Plan for ameliorating the condition of ſlaves in the Weſt-India iſlands.

Mr. Francis roſe to make his promiſed motion on this ſubject. He then ſtated his propoſition: it was to give the Negroes a right in property—to give them a portion of the land. He ſhewed that the plan was conſiſtent with a ſtate of ſlavery, and juſtified by authority. The Romans afforded their ſlaves a protection for the enjoyment and controul of the Peculium, and even the Spartans, whoſe treatment of ſlaves was the moſt barbarous and treacherous, yet gave their Helots property; almoſt the whole land of the ſtate was held upon tenure, the ſlave paying the maſter a fixed invariable tribute. He then argued, that to give the ſlaves the hope of property, would be beneficial to the maſter. Property is a motive for labour. Monteſquieu ſaid, the labour of the mines was maintained by the temptation of profit, and advantages given to the ſlaves to be accumulated at their pleaſure.

Cicero had ſaid, give ſlaves property, and they will labour. Theſe were the principles of his plan—to give the ſlaves a legal allotment of land, with neceſſary implements, according to age and circumſtances, allowing an increaſe in caſe of marriage; to give the land for life, to be nevertheleſs liable to forfeiture in the ſame caſes as freemen; never to ſeparate the father from his family, except with his expreſs conſent; to enact penalties for the ſeduction of female ſlaves; and heavier penalties in caſes of force being uſed; no man to be an overſeer who is not married; and his wife to have the care of the female ſlaves; the ſlaves to have juriſdiction over each other by a jury choſen among themſelves, the overſeer having the right of challenging, and preſiding on the trial of a negro; negroes to execute ſentence; and, to ſecure the execution of the plan, magiſtrates to be appointed, who ſhall be well paid, independent, and without any community of intereſts with the Planters. As a collateral part of the plan, it would be neceſſary to eſtabliſh magiſtrates on the coaſt of Africa, to regulate purchaſes, in order to prevent huſbands being torn from their families, and children from their parents. Mr. Francis concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation and improvement of the ſtate and condition of ſlaves in the Weſt-India iſlands, and other ſtates in his Majeſty's dominions.

April 13.

For ſeveral days there have been aſloat very contradictory accounts reſpecting the Dutch fleet. Letters of this morning poſitively ſtate, that Lieutenant Baurder, arrived at Hull from a cruize, ſaw, a few days ſince, ſix ſail of the line and three frigates enter the Texel. One ſhip of the line with her topmaſt ſtruck.

The celebrated character, Barrier, is now at Paris, befriended by Carnot, one of the leading members of the Directory. It is alſo aſſerted, that he has lately been in Sweden, in an official capacity, where he fully accompliſhed the object of his miſſion.

The Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz, ready for ſea, conſiſts of twenty-five ſail of the line, beſides frigates and ſloops.

The four laſt market days at Horſham, in Suſſex, wheat fell from thirty pounds ten ſhillings a load to fifteen pounds ten ſhillings and fourteen pounds.

Fifteen Indiamen ſailed from Portſmouth, April 12, for the Cape of Good Hope. At the ſame time Admiral Colpoys, with five ſhips of the line and three frigates, put to ſea. Several ſhips for the Weſt-Indies, Mediterranean, &c. Vice-Admiral CORNWALLIS to-morrow ſtrikes his flag.

PLYMOUTH, April 7.

The Tinners and others in the vicinity of Truro, in Cornwall, we are informed by expreſs, were aſſembled in very great numbers, proceeding to acts of riot, in conſequence, as it is ſaid, of the farmers refuſing to bring their corn to market. Eight hundred men with three field pieces are ordered to march againſt them.

PORTSMOUTH, April 8.

CORNWALLIS's TRIAL.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the Court again aſſembled on board the Orion, in Portſmouth harbour, and remained deliberating from that time until one, when the court was opened, and ſtrangers admitted.

The Judge Advocate then called over the names of the members, and having noticed, in the uſual forms, the occaſion for which the Court had been aſſembled, the time it had ſat, and read over the charges, he proceeded to deliver

THE SENTENCE:

"That the court, having heard the evidence in ſupport of the charges exhibited againſt the Hon. William Cornwallis, Vice-admiral of the red; and having heard his defence and the evidence in his behalf; and having maturely weighed and conſidered the ſame, were of opinion,

"That with reſpect to the two firſt charges, of his returning without leave, after having been ordered to proceed to Barbadoes, and of his diſobeying the orders he had received, *miſconduct was imputable to him*, for not having ſhifted his flag on board the Mars or Minotaur, and proceeded in either of them to the Weſt-Indies. But in conſideration of other circumſtances the court *acquitted him of any diſobedience*, in his conduct on that occaſion.

"With reſpect to the third charge, of his having, after his return, diſobeyed the orders of the board of Admiralty, in not going out to the Weſt-Indies in the Aſtrea frigate, the court were of opinion that that charge was *not proved*; and therefore *acquitted* Admiral Cornwallis upon that charge."

Admiral Cornwallis, who, during the trial, conducted himſelf with great firmneſs and compoſure, heard the ſentence read without any emotion; and then making a ſlight bow to the court, retired along with Mr. Erſkine and ſome other friends.

The court conducted itſelf with that grave and ſuitable decorum, which has ever characterized the naval courts-martial of Great-Britain.

The court was remarkably crouded.

So many flag officers never ſat on any court-martial before.

As ſoon as the ſentence was communicated to the people on board the Royal Sovereign, which lay at a ſhort diſtance from the Orion, they all got upon deck, and gave three cheers.

EDINBURGH, April 11.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Lieutenant in the Ruſſel, Admiral Pringle's flag ſhip, dated April 3d, at ſea.

"I am much afraid we ſhall not have the good luck to fall in with the Dutch, being kept all in the dark for want of information; it is not known what has become of them. We ſuppoſe they have gone to the Cape of Good Hope. We have this day ſent in two frigates and a cutter to Norway, in order to get information, which I hope will be pleaſing when it comes. I believe we will be in Leith roads before we return to the Downs. I ſhall write again by the next cutter, we have one that runs from the fleet to Yarmouth."

PARIS, April 4.

It is under conſideration to form three camps in the interior—at Marli, Sois-Sons, and Orleans.

The Members of the Directory were preſent in their robes at the opening of the National Inſtitute, and the whole Diplomatic Corps aſſiſted at the ſolemnity.

April 10.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 21ſt Ventoſe, mention another inſurrection in the ſquadron of Citizen Richery. The cauſe is found to originate in the diſtribution of the prize-money. The crew of Barras have arreſted their officers, and that of the frigate Triponne have releaſed ſeveral volunteers who were in irons, and menaced the Captain and officers to put them in their place. They have been ſet on by ſeveral Iriſh commercial houſes there. Theſe rebels had eſtabliſhed a tribunal aſhore; where they gave out they intended to try ſeveral officers:—But thanks to the firmneſs of Admiral Richery, and the aſſiſtance he has received from the Spaniſh commandant, the inſurrection is appeaſed; and many of the actors in it arreſted. In the ſquadron about one hundred have been taken, and are continually going to France to be tried.

The ſquadron has orders to take on board ſix months proviſion and eight months wine. It is ſaid, they will ſoon put to ſea, and are ſuppoſed bound to India.

GENOA, March 30.

The French fleet have not ſailed from Toulon. They want ſo many neceſſaries, it cannot take place under a month; nor has it ſailed from Cadiz. The Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. DRAKE, has come from Milan, to prevent the French from obtaining any loan.

Notwithſtanding the rumours of peace, both the Auſtrian and French armies continue to receive reinforcements, and to approach each other.

The French have obtained five or ſix thouſand as a part of the propoſed loan, which is looked upon as a douceur to prevent any diſagreeable conſequences. The diſturbances in Sardinia ſtill continue, and are the cauſe of much bloodſhed.

WESEL, April 2.

Duſſeldorff ſwarms with French, and preparations for opening the campaign are puſhed with the utmoſt activity. It is thought the Republicans will begin by attacking the Auſtrians upon the Sieg, after endeavouring to turn them at Elberfeld.—For this reaſon, no doubt, they have been inſpecting the Rohr, and its fords. According to the lateſt intelligence Jourdan's head quarters are removed to Wittlick, near the Moſelle.

FRANKFORT, March 29.

Yeſterday the equipage of the Arch-Duke Charles paſſed through this place for Mentz. Every thing is in readineſs to open the campaign, in caſe the negociations for peace are broken off. The

French General Marceau's head-quarters are to be removed from Treves. The head-quarters of the army at Conde removed yesterday to a small town near Freyburgh, in the Brisgau—the expected arrival of Bohemian and other Imperial troops, is said to have been the cause of this movement. These will increase the emigrants to 40,000.

NANTES, April 1.

Charette, the generalissimo of the rebels, was tried, condemned and shot here the day before yesterday. The conclusion of the account of his execution runs thus. "Between four and five o'clock, in the presence of all the National guards, the garrison in arms, and an immense number of people, on the Market place, after having conferred four minutes with General Travaux, and embracing his confessor, who desired him to kneel, and have a bandage over his eyes, which he refused; after drawing his wounded arm from the sling and letting his hands fall by his side, standing erect, with his eyes open, and without the least emotion at the preparations and signal for firing, perished Francois Athanate Charette, aged thirty-three years, born at Couffe, and who was a lieutenant of a man of war before the revolution, in the same spot where his cousin, le Marquis Charette de la Coliniere, chief of the Chouans, was shot the first of this month.

WARSAW, March 9.

KOSCIOSKO, and his few friends, still remain prisoners at Petersburg. Their firmness and consistency gain them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that, too, by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but she will never work on the affections of Koscioско. He lives in a palace, has a table every day of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to enquire respecting his health in the name of the Empress; but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will sit still for hours, leaning his head on his his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him; and that is a negro, who came with him from the United States of America, and has been his inseparable companion.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte grows daily more inevitable.

LISBON, March 8.

The Polyphema, in passing from Brazil in Asia, has been taken, after an action of 4 hours, by the French frigate Convention, of 44 guns. She had on board 20,000 louis d'ors value in corals, and about 10,000 louis d'ors in Portuguese gold and Spanish silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners, and left her.

CHARLESTON, May 18.

Captain Parenchief, who arrived yesterday from Bermuda, has furnished us with the following list of the privateers now cruizing out of that island.

Ship Hawkesbury,	Nebould,	18 guns,
Brig Hezekiah,	Frith,	18 do.
Schr. Hawke,	Painter,	10 do.
Sloop Mentor,	Smith,	12 do.
Sloop Experiment,	Barr,	10 do.
Sloop Favorite,	Smith,	4 do.

These vessels are all commissioned to take American vessels coming from France, or the French and Dutch West-Indies; part of them are cruizing between St. Bartholomews and Gaudaloupe, the others are to cruize in the track of vessels coming from Demarara, Isequibo, &c. No American vessels have been carried in lately, except a large ship from France, which had been an English prize, and purchased by an American; she apparently had nothing on board but ballast, though it was said there were casks under the ballast, but it was not known what they contained.

NORFOLK May 28.

On Thursday evening arrived the ship Hudibras, Capt. Leray, in 50 days from Hamburg. On the 22d May, in lat. 35, 34, long. 72, 1-2, spoke the schooner Polly and Sally, Capt. Dove, 54 days out from Teneriffe to Philadelphia, in want of provision and water, in consequence of his having on board ten men belonging to a Portuguese brig, which had foundered at sea on their passage from Teneriffe to Philadelphia, and they picked up in a boat at sea ten days after the schooner left Teneriffe. Capt. Leray supplied them them with beef, pork and water.

By a late arrival from Cape Nichola Mole we learn that the ship Ardent, of Baltimore, Capt. Smith, (mounting 8 four pounders) on his passage from the Mole to Jamaica, was captured off the Mole by three men of war's boats, and ordered under Commodore Bowen's stern.

The sloop Comet, Capt. Kims, from Newburn, was at the Mole, with a cargo of tar, shingles and corn, unsaleable. Tar would not fetch more than a dollar per barrel.

CONCORD, May 16.

On Tuesday last, a melancholy accident happened at Hopkinton—A lad by the name of Charles Gardner, aged about fourteen years, went into a blacksmith's shop, where there was a boy named John Stocker, aged twelve, and seeing an old gun standing in the shop, took it up, and sportingly pointing it towards John, snapped it at him—the gun having been loaded not long before, the charge entered his body, and tore him in such a manner, that a part of his bowels came out. He lived from about three o'clock until nearly sunset, appeared rational, was sensible who had given him the fatal wound, and, convinced that Charles had no evil intent, he freely forgave him, and expired.

A few days since the dwelling-house of Mr. Jonas Hardy, of Hopkinton, caught fire by accident, in the day time, and was totally consumed, with all his household goods, except one bed.

SALEM, May 24.

A person who had lately a just occasion to pass on Tonsfield road, on the Lord's day, after service, could not refrain from observations upon the careful observance of it by all classes of people. In the space of eight miles after five in the afternoon, he did not see one person abroad, or a single person of either sex gazing through the windows. While a free country can preserve such sacred regard to primitive manners, they may expect a continuance of the public happiness, and the best virtues which can belong to national character. An enlightened people, under the influence of social and long established institutions of religion, associated with hours of meditatation, sober conversation, and devotion, may hope for the best blessings of heaven. All these families are warm friends to good government.

May 31.

William Atkinson, a lad about seventeen years of age, and a native of this town, was lately taken out of a vessel belonging to this port, then at Jamaica, by a frigate's press gang, and detained as a British subject, notwithstanding the Master applied to the Captain of the frigate for his release, assuring him that he knew him to be a native of Salem, and testifying the same on oath before a Magistrate. He was forced to leave him, overwhelmed with distress at his unfortuuate situation. This lad was the sole support of an aged female relative, who had stood him in place of a mother in his helpless years, and to whom he was now repaying the debt of gratitude. Thus does British power and barbarity daily rend asunder those who are connected by the tenderest ties of nature and affection.

Capture of the Cork Fleet.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Asa Batcheldor, of this port, dated Barbadoes, April 7.

"Accounts were received here yesterday, by the arrival of a sloop of war, that a French fleet, consisting of seven sail of the line, and eight or ten frigates, had captured all the Cork fleet, which was convoyed by a 74, and the above sloop of war. Another ship which escaped arrived this day, confirms the above. They were 25 in number, and captured in lat. 23, N. As the 74 had not arrived, it is conjectured she must be taken."

BOSTON. May 31.

From the West-Indies.

By the arrival of Capt. Pote, in 24 days from Port Royal, Martinique, we learn, that the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucie. In the first attempt to land, it is said, they lost 500 men; and a 74 gun ship was sunk by a French battery. They at length however, effected a landing, and took some inferior forts. The French retreating to the almost impregnable fortress Mal Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves till the last extremity. They fought desparately in every rencontre; and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique with wounded soldiers.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, to his friend in this city, dated April 24, 1796.

"The only particular news we have here is, that a number of American vessels are sent down to this port, by different ships of the British navy, for adjudication, or unprincipled condemnation. The Judge, a few days since, condemned two vessels and cargoes, belonging to Messrs Oliver and Thompson of Baltimore; the vessels and cargoes are valued at eighty thousand dollars. The only reason he gives for having condemned the said vessels is, Messrs. Oliver and Thompson have agents residing at different ports in part (as now called) of St. Domingo. From this you may perceive how far justice presides in this court.—They have sent in seventeen vessels since the 1st of February last, four of which have been condemned; and generally believed that the remainder will share the same fate. The Maroon war is now at an end, and they are all in possession of the whites, who talk of sending them to Canada, there to die with cold and hunger."

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

The Kingston Daily Advertiser, of May 10, has the following paragraph:

"We understand the order of Gen. Williamson, prohibiting the importation of sundry articles of merchandize in American bottoms, after the 4th day of April next, was, immediately upon Gen. Forbes assuming the command of St. Domingo, reversed by him.

The news from the West-Indies is still wrapped in uncertainty. The British it seems, however, have made a landing at St. Lucie, of 4000 white, and 2000 black troops; and our accounts say, that the French are strongly posted at Morne Fortune.

The total loss of the English, in their late unsuccessful attack on Leogane, is, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 10 subalterns, 87 rank and file wounded; 19 serjeants, 1 drummer, 180 rank and file missing.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from a pasture at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or streak of white in his forehead, extending to his nose, his tail is uncommnly thin, though longer than usual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet somewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is spirited and trots fast, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, strong and well made; he is extremely disposed to slip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given by the subscriber, to any person who shall return said horse, or give information, so that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-street, No. 128.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Messuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 46 acres, lying in Blockley township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining land late Dr. Smith's, now of John Nicholson, Governor Mifflin, Algernon Roberts, and the river Schuylkill. On the premises are erected a good stone house, with a cellar thereunder, a log barn, and a spring-house. There are five acres of well watered meadow, a young orchard of 250 apple trees, and other fruit, such as pears, cherries, &c. to the amount of about 100 trees more, thereon. There is also contained thereon a very convenient seat for a mill, suited to small works, which may be made advantageous, and also a capital shad fishery, one of the best, without exception, upon the Schuylkill. For terms, apply to PHINEAS ROBERTS, on the premises, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, who will make the same favorable to purchasers.

June 6, 1796 *

Grand Lodge of New-Jersey.

THE COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted MASONS of NEW-JERSEY will be at Trenton, on the 5th day of July next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will please to take notice.

JACOB BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Trenton, May 31, 1796.

RAN away, on the 24th instant, from the subscriber, living in Frankford, 5 miles from Philadelphia, an apprentice boy, named CLEMENT SMITH, by trade a mason, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, short bushy hair, and is pitted with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a pair of striped homespun trowsers and a homespun shirt, a striped under jacket, and an old drab coloured coattee much worn, and took with him two pair of new shoes, and a pair of yellow Nankeen trowsers; he talks both English and German, but is no scholar in either. Whoever takes up and secures the said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by DANIEL THOMAS, in Frankford.

Frankford, May 31, 1796. *

John David Hechstetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-street, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above business of engraving at the said place. He also makes instruments of wood for those who had the misfortune of losing an arm or leg; and likewise models for silversmiths and iron furnaces, at reasonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above business, of honest parents, who can board himself for the first year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796. *

TAKEN up trespassing in the inclosure of the subscriber, in Vincent township, Chester county, two stray COWS, with their calves. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN EVANS.

May 30, 1796. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of REES & JONATHAN THOMAS, of the township of Lower Merion, in the county of Montgomery, tanners, is this day dissolved. All persons, having demands against the said firm, are desired to present them; and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment.

JONATHAN THOMAS.

June 1, 1796.

N. B. The tanning will be continued, as heretofore, by the subscriber.

† JONATHAN THOMAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham township, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, hath for some time past propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams township, Northampton county, and state aforesaid, is vested in him, and not in me, which said report I do aver to be false, and without the least foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the said Casper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to settle and adjust the accounts and transactions of so long standing between us, or he may expect to answer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams township, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the best qualities and newest patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Also a large and general assortment of other goods as usual.

N. B. To be sold, a new two story brick house, and two new two story frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with sundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.

April 4th. *

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the stable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the first alley below Race leading to Front-street) opposite the sign of the New-York stage, in Second street, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Bristol, Old England, by——Bishop, Esq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till last fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black list down his rump. He carries and moves equal to most covering horse in the state; as to his strength and beauty, there are but few imported horses that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the season, and One Guinea the single leap, or Six Pounds to insure a foal.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, present

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire,
Governor and Chancellor,
The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Esq; Executors of the last will and testament of John Kille, deceased, complainants,
and
John Beasly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint against the above defendant, thereby setting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants testator, the said defendant, of the township of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, being or pretending to be seized in fee, or of some other good and sufficient estate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the said bill particularly mentioned, situate, lying and being on the lower side of Alloways Creek, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the said defendant, being justly indebted to the said testator in the sum of three hundred and seven pounds, lawful money of New-Jersey, in gold and silver coin, in order to secure the payment thereof, with lawful interest for the same, did, on the seventh day of February, in the year last aforesaid, execute unto the said testator a deed of mortgage, in fee simple, of the tract of land aforesaid, with the usual proviso or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the said monies; and that the said sum of money, with the interest or any part thereof, had not been paid according to the said proviso or condition and therefore the said complainants do, in and by their said bill, pray that the said defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the said mortgage, or that the said defendant, and all persons claiming under him, may be forever foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the said mortgaged premises.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counsel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year last past, withdrawn out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be found within the same, so as to be served with a subpœna issued against him on the day of the filing of the said bill in this cause, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cause, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the said defendent do cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this present day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confesso*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legislature in such case made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the said act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the registry.

‖2m G. CRAFT, Register.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

By John Sparks, Joseph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Esqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Israel Lock, situated in the township of Deptford, in the said county of Glouceſter, containing by estimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the township of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more easy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in com"mon," passed November 11th, 1789.—Given under, our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Administrat.

May 4th, 1796.

State of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] presented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to supply the testament and last will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-seventh day of October next, when any person interested therein, having any objection to the passing of said bill, may be heard before the house; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of this order, for four weeks in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townships of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every person concerned is requested to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

BETHLEHEM STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their stages for the ensuing summer, in the following manner, viz. to set off from Bethlehem every Monday and Wednesday, at five o'clock on each of the said mornings, and arrive at Philadelphia next morning, at George Lesher's tavern, in Second-street; set out from the said place every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and every Friday at five o'clock, A. M.

For each passenger three dollars; way passengers six pence per mile; 150 weight the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.

Bethlehem, May 11, 1796. ‖

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber, on the 8th of this inst. May, living within two and a half miles of West-Chester, an apprentice lad, named FRANCIS COX, between sixteen and seventeen years of age; had on, and took with him, three shirts, two pair trowsers, one pair pieced at the bottom, two sleeveless jackets, one of striped linen, the other linsey, his outside garment a blue coatee, the body a deep blue, and the sleaves a pale blue twilled cloth, an half worn wool hat, and good shoes with strings. He has a remarkable scar over his eyebrow, has a down look, speaks thick, lisps in his speech, and has dark brown hair. Whoever secures him in any gaol in this state, or delivers him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

‡ DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS lost, on the 11th instant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile stone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with several other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the subscribers, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE ONKLEY, owner,
LEWIS BENDER, at the sign of the Black Horse, Second-street, or
NICHOLAS KLINE, Flowertown.

May 14, 1796. ¶

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have executed four bonds, dated the 10th day of April, 1795, to Samuel Dean, for £. 100 each, being part of the consideration of the purchase of his late plantation in Hill-town, Bucks county; and as certain judgments against him appear to be unsatisfied, and upon which the plaintiffs are proceeding to sell the said plantation, this is to warn the public against taking assignments on said bonds, as we shall not pay them, until said payments are satisfied. ¶

JAMES CRAIGE,
May 10th, 1796. MARY FULTON.

TO BE LET

On shares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

LOST,

ON the 30th of March last, between the 12 mile stone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile stone, in Abington township, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-street, Philadelphia, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts as speedily as possible, and legally attested, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

GRAHAM & CLEMENT,
Druggists,

At the house lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-street, and at their house, No. 223, the north-east corner of Second and Lombard-streets.

HAVE for sale, a very capital collection of fresh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, shop furniture and surgeons instruments, just arrived in the Concord, from London, on the lowest terms for cash or the usual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the shortest notice. Medicine Chests for shipping or private families neatly put up, with suitable directions for their use.

April 20.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th instant, out of the stable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, rising six years old this grass, supposed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a small blaze in her forehead, the hair somewhat wore off the side of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of flesh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief so that the thief be brought to justice shall receive 20 dollars reward, or sixteen dollars for the mare only, and all resonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Sadbury township, Chester county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, last night, from the subscriber, in Concord township, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, fresh coloured, and slender made; had on, when he absconded, a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, spotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has lost one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentices, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reasonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

EASTON STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their stages for the ensuing year, in the following manner, viz. to set off every Monday and Wednesday at the house of Adam Yohe, at the sign of the Black Horse, and at the house of Adam Hickman, at the sign of the Green Tree, Easton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the sign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern, Race between Third and Fourth-streets, and George Lesher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-streets, the morning following; set out from said places every Wednesday and Friday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive next morning at Easton.

Fare for each passenger three dollars, way passengers six pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the same as a passenger. Any person wishing to take a seat, or send letters or baggage, will apply to the subscribers or Messrs. More and Lesher, were books will be kept for that purpose.

LAURENCE ERB and
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Easton, April 22d, 1796.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the English, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Sassafras street, No. 99, the corner of Third-street, where he will attend at the usual office hours, (at other times he may be found as usual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-street.) He has likewise opened at said place,

An Office for the sale of real Estates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for sale, a great number of houses in the city and liberties, several elegant country seats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richest parts of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in most every county in this state, and in the neighbouring states, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron teakettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles

A L S O,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, state of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyson & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a small log house, some orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good springs, and the land in general not hilly nor stony; late the property of Daniel Tyson, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premises, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-street, or the subscriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Administrator.

April 22d, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inst April, the house of the subscriber, and one silver Watch stolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are desired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch maker.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3439.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1796.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from a paſture at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or ſtreak of white in his forehead, extending to his noſe, his tail is uncommnly thin, though longer than uſual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet ſomewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is ſpirited and trots faſt, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, ſtrong and well made; he is extremely diſpoſed to ſlip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reaſonable charges, will be given by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who ſhall return ſaid horſe, or give information, ſo that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-ſtreet, No. 128.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Meſſuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 46 acres, lying in Blockley townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining land late Dr. Smith's, now of John Nicholſon, Governor Miffiin, Algernon Roberts, and the river Schuylkill. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone houſe, with a cellar thereunder, a log barn, and a ſpring-houſe. There are five acres of well watered meadow, a young orchard of 250 apple trees, and other fruit, ſuch as pears, cherries, &c. to the amount of about 100 trees more, thereon. There is alſo contained thereon a very convenient ſeat for a mill, ſuited to ſmall works, which may be made advantageous, and alſo a capital ſhad fiſhery, one of the beſt, without exception, upon the Schuylkill. For terms, apply to PHINEAS ROBERTS, on the premiſes, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, who will make the ſame favorable to purchaſers.

June 6, 1796 *

Grand Lodge of New-Jerſey.

THE COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted MASONS of NEW-JERSEY will be at Trenton, on the 5th day of July next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice.

JACOB BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Trenton, May 31, 1796.

RAN away, on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, 5 miles from Philadelphia, an apprentice boy, named CLEMENT SMITH, by trade a maſon, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort buſhy hair, and is pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a pair of ſtriped homeſpun trowſers and a homeſpun ſhirt, a ſtriped under jacket, and an old drab coloured coattee much worn, and took with him two pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of yellow Nankeen trowſers; he talks both Engliſh and German, but is no ſcholar in either. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by DANIEL THOMAS, in Frankford.

Frankford, May 31, 1796. *

John David Hechſtetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-ſtreet, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above buſineſs of engraving at the ſaid place. He alſo makes inſtruments of wood for thoſe who had the misfortune of loſing an arm or leg; and likewiſe models for ſilverſmiths and iron furnaces, at reaſonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, of honeſt parents, who can board himſelf for the firſt year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796. *

TAKEN up treſpaſſing in the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray COWS, with their calves. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN EVANS.

May 30, 1796. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of REES & JONATHAN THOMAS, of the townſhip of Lower Merion, in the county of Montgomery, tanners, is this day diſſolved. All perſons, having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent them; and thoſe indebted to the ſame are requeſted to make payment.

JONATHAN THOMAS.

June 1, 1796.

N. B. The tanning will be continued, as heretofore, by the ſubſcriber,

† JONATHAN THOMAS.

BERLIN, March 22.

The report that has been in circulation for ſome weeks, that a numerous body of troops was about to be put in motion, is totally without foundation. The corps under prince Hohenloe is the only one that is to retain its poſition in Franconia, and none are deſtined for foreign ſervice.

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. Wickham's note to Mr. Barthelimi is conſpicuous for the chilling formality of its ſtyle, and for the extreme caution with which it refrains from uſing any words that might afford ſatisfaction to the French Republic. The diplomatic character of Mr. Barthelimi is no where mentioned, the form of the French conſtitution is no where acknowledged, and the term French Republic ſeems to be ſtudiouſly avoided. In the common tranſactions of life ſuch minutiæ may be of no conſequence: but they are of no ſlight moment in the diplomatic dealings between nations in a ſtate of war. The concluding ſentence of Mr. Wickam's note ſeems to be wholly unneceſſary for any purpoſe of pacification. It explains none of the preceding ſentences, and ſurely it is not calculated to afford any proof of the frankneſs, candour and ſincerity of the Britiſh government.

April 15.

It is an important fact that the meſſenger, which carried the diſpatch to Mr. Wickham, went by the way of Vienna, it being the object of our cabinet to procure the Emperor's concurrence; in which caſe the official note would have been in the joint name of the two ſovereigns. It is obvious, from its being only in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, that the Emperor did not give his conſent; and it is not improbable that he will negociate for himſelf a ſeparate peace.

The Dutch fleet, which was perceived entering the Texel by Lieutenant Boarder, of the Black Joke lugger, is thought to be compoſed of ſhips ſent round to that harbour from other Dutch ports, being entirely diſtinct from the ſquadron which Admiral Duncan is in purſuit of.

A forgery to the amount of 17,000l. on the bank was diſcovered yeſterday. A perſon of the name of Weſton, having been entruſted with warrants of attorney to receive dividends, had forged the names of the proprietors, in order to ſell and transfer their ſtock. This he had been doing for ſix months, but was not diſcovered till yeſterday, when he abſconded, and, in a few hours after, he blew out his brains with a loaded piſtol.

A great deal of foreign corn was in the market on Monday; but the purchaſers would not look at the ſamples, and refuſed to give even 50s. a quarter.

But it is not in England alone, that the happy proſpect of abundance opens itſelf. The weekly bill of entry of the port of London, dated the 9th inſt. and filed in every merchant's houſe, contains an article, ſhewing that three thouſand ſix hundred weight of flour was imported laſt week from Havre, and five hundred weight of ſtarch from Dunkirk. The ſuperfluity of France, it therefore appears, is alleviating the diſtreſſes of England.

April 16.

The New Loan was yeſterday contracted for. It is for ſeven millions and an half. The agreement which the Miniſter made when the laſt loan was concluded rendered the principle of public competition for the preſent one impracticable. The contractors for the new loan, therefore, were Meſſrs. Boyd, Ruparts, Goldſmid, Solomon, and Thelluſſon. The terms are

L. 120 of 3 per cents conſols, at 77—80 8 0
25 of 3 per cent reduced 66—16 10 0
5s. 5d. Long Annuity 18 1-2—5 1 9
Diſcount—1 7 0
103 6 9

But as the annuity is to commence from the 5th of Janury laſt, the Bonus will be increaſed to 4l. 1s. 9d. The periods of payment are,

10 per cent. on the 26th inſtant
15 — ditto —— 27th May
15 — ditto —— 23d June
15 — ditto —— 20th July
15 — ditto —— 19th Auguſt
15 — ditto —— 23d September
15 — ditto —— 26th October.

The ſecond budget will be opened by the Miniſter on Monday.

We received this morning the Dutch papers to the 15th inſtant, and the official Journal of the Executive Directory to the tenth incluſive. The Dutch papers contain little more than reports of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly. The internal ſituation of Holland is perfectly tranquil. The papers contain no account of the Dutch fleet.

The ſecrecy obſerved by the Dutch in their naval expeditions is productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences to them. The deſtination of the fleet which lately ſailed from the Texel is not known, even at the preſent moment, to any perſons but the Executive officers, by which conduct they have completely fruſtrated the attempts on our part to intercept them.

The Dutch fleet has a great number of ſoldiers on board, who act as ſailors. It has been reported for the laſt two days, that it has effected its paſſage to Rochelle in France.

Rear Admiral Pringle is appointed commander in chief of the naval forces in the Eaſt Indies, and will follow the laſt convoy in a few days, with two or three ſhips of the line.

Vice Admiral Cornwallis has reſigned his command. He is next in rank to Lord Bridport.

April 18.

Yeſterday morning landed at Weymouth from a neutral ſhip from Rochelle, the following officers, who were taken priſoners in the Weſt-Indies, and ſent from that to France.

Brigadier General Graham; Captains Therley and Danter: Lieutenants Symes, Bullock, Bazely, Johnſtone, Dixon, Philips, Tidey, Howell, Dale, Baarley, Strickland, and Karſle; Enſign Parris, and Cornet Garſide.

April 19.

At a late hour laſt night we received, by expreſs, the Paris Journals to the 15th inſt. incluſive.

"The reports of approaching peace, ſays a Pariſian Journaliſt, are conſiderably weakened; and Tallien obſerved in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 14th inſt. that there were a party who wiſhed to prevent the concluſion of peace, becauſe peace was neceſſary to reſtore plenty and happineſs to the Republic."

The Eclair of the 13th inſt. ſtates, that a part of the army, under the command of Bournonville, has entered the electorate of Hanover. The Editor expreſſes an hope, that this infraction of the neutrality may not afford a pretext to the King of Pruſſia to put in execution the plans which he ſeems to have formed upon Holland.

So late as the 15th inſt. not the ſmalleſt notice has been taken of the notes which had paſſed between Mr. Wickam and the French Directory, on the ſubject of Peace. Not a ſyllable had been ſaid on the ſubject in either of the councils, nor do any of the journaliſts make mention of the circumſtance.

It is mentioned in two of the Paris papers, that the diviſion of the army of the north, under General Bournonville, has entered the Electorate of Hanover.

The campaign has not yet commenced upon the Rhine, and ſome of the Paris papers ſtill inſiſt that a ſecond armiſtice is to take place, and that the armies have already began to withdraw to a conſiderable diſtance from each other.

In the ſitting of the council of five hundred of the 23d Germinal (April 22) a violent ferment took place upon the report on the ſituation of the ſouth.

Treilhard demanded, 1ſt, That a meſſage ſhould be ſent to the directory, to enquire of it an account of the ſituation of the ſouth, and the cauſes of the agitations which have manifeſted themſelves: 2dly, That the commiſſion charged with this object ſhould be annulled.

Iſnard appeared at the Tribune. It was demanded from all parts, that the diſcuſſion ſhould be cloſed. Dumelard wiſhed to ſpeak, Iſnard threw himſelf from the Tribune with violence. Julien had a warm altercation with Jourdan. The Preſident covered himſelf: the tumult continued. Jourdan appeared at the Tribune; the troubles encreaſed. The Preſident covered himſelf for the ſecond time. Iſnard and Jourdan deſcended from the Tribune, and threw themſelves into the middle of the Hall. Particular altercations began to ſhew themſelves. The Preſident was obliged again to cover himſelf.

The propoſitions of Treilhard were at laſt put to the vote, and carried by a great majority.

They write from Switzerland, that three Proteſtant Cantons have acknowledged the French Republic.

The beſt underſtanding exiſts between the French Republic and Spain. Some difficulties had ariſen between the two nations on the ſubject of reſtoring French property in Spain, ſequeſtrated at the commencement of the war. The prince of peace, in a letter to the French miniſter at Madrid, has informed him, that directions have been given for the immediate reſtoration of this property.

Rear Admiral Pringle leaves town tomorrow for Portſmouth. He will hoiſt his flag on board the Tremendous, of 74 guns, and ſail immediately for the Cape of Good Hope.

Six new ſhips are now contracting for, to be built in the merchant's yards for government ſervice, two of which are to be of 74 guns.

The Neapolitan ſhip of the line, the Tancred, which anchored at Leghorn on the 20th ult. left the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Jarvis ſtill cruizing off the heights of Toulon, but he has not been able to intercept the Engliſh frigate the Nemeſis, which the French have carried into that port.

Very large parties of recruits continue to be exerciſed in the Park daily, in order to bring forward as faſt as poſſible, the drill ſerjeants having received orders, generally, to get their men ready for ſervice by the end of the month, when they are to be ſent to the regiments deſtined for foreign ſervice.

The following is an exact liſt of the number of officers in the Britiſh navy, as they ſtood on the firſt of January, 1796: one hundred flag officers, that is to ſay, admirals, vice admirals and rear admirals; four hundred and ſixty captains; two hundred and forty four commanders; and one thouſand nine hundred and ſixty one lieutenants; making in the whole 2401 commiſſioned officers.

The navy of this country, excluſive of the hired armed veſſels for protecting the coaſt trade, conſiſted on the 31ſt of March laſt, of one hundred and ſeventy ſhips of the line, twenty nine fifties, one hundred and eighty-eight frigates, two hundred and eleven ſloops, making in the whole a navy of 598 ſhips of war.

We have taken and deſtroyed, ſince the commencement of the war, 153 ſhips of the French navy, of which 27 are line of battle ſhips not under 74 guns, and we added of theſe captures, 64 to our own navy. The enemy have taken and deſtroyed of our naval force 34, of which 5 are line of battle ſhips. This account extends to the 31ſt of March laſt.

Mr. Pitt will this day bring forward his ſecond budget in the Houſe of Commons, and announces the ways and means for making good the ſame. He will at the ſame time ſubmit ſome plan to the houſe for relieving the preſent difficulties of the merchants of London, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of money.

Mr. Alexander Lameth, who was ſo long confined in the priſons of Pruſſia, is arrived in this country, in order to take the Bath waters, which are recommended to him for the recovery of his health, which has ſuffered greatly by a long impriſonment.

April 20.

The coaſts of Naples are covered with French cruizers, which take a number of Neapolitan veſſels.

The Imperial loan, mentioned by the miniſter in his war ſpeech, is not yet ſpecified. The ſum is expected to be three millions, and the time the end of May, or beginning of June.

The diſſolution of Parliament is now talked of for the week before Whitſuntide.

Exchequer bills to the amount of half a million have been iſſued, within theſe few days, for the ſervice of the ordnance department.

Should it prove true that the Republican army of the north, under the command of Bournonville, has entered part of the Electorate of Hanover, which is within the line of demarcation agreed to at the peace agreed upon between the King of Pruſſia and the French, it muſt either evince a wanton breach of treaties, or that the Executive Directory have ſtrong reaſons to imagine that Frederick is acting rather as a private enemy than as a declared friend, and therefore that they are not politically obliged to obſerve very ſtrictly any treaty entered into by him, ſuppoſing, perhaps, that he is ſecretly uſing every endeavour to bring about a reſtoration of the Stadtholder, or perhaps fomenting a ſpirit of oppoſition among the Dutch to their preſent government.

April 22.

A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wedneſday night from the firſt Lieut. of the Diamond frigate, off the coaſt of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sydney Smith.

Sir Sydney, in the night of Monday laſt, went in his boat to cut out a French lugger in the port of Havre. This he accompliſhed, after ſome reſiſtance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately ſailing by the rapidity of the current, he caſt anchor. During the night, however, the ſhip drove from her anchor—the cable, it is ſaid, having been cut by one of the priſoners—and was carried by the current above the town.

In this ſituation he was attacked on the morning of Tueſday, by all the gun boats and other veſſels which the enemy could muſter; and after a gallant and even deſperate reſiſtance, againſt a force ſo infinitely ſuperior to his own, he found himſelf at length obliged to ſurrender. We are happy however to find, that he received no injury in the conflict. There were five officers with him; in the number, were Meſſrs. W. Moore, Kenyon, and R. Barrow.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir. S. Smith commanded, and which is arrived off Brighton.

"The 18th inſt. in the afternoon, Sir Sydney Smith ordered five boats belonging to the ſhips of his ſquadron to be manned, and he himſelf embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of Havre de Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this ſervice, after a ſmart engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sydney Smith went. It falling a calm ſoon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sydney could not get out to ſea; and accordingly dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark, one of the French priſoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which ſhe drifted up the harbour into the mouth of the river Seine. On the morning of the 19th, the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and 5 gun boats, which the Governor had ſent out. An engagement of 40 minutes enſued, when Sir Sydney Smith was obliged to ſtrike to this ſuperior force. Himſelf, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were ſent on ſhore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigrate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sydney Smith, ſent a flag of truce into Havre, to enquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the Governor of Havre returned for anſwer, that Sir Sidney was well, and would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four Britiſh ſeamen were killed, and one officer and ſix ſeamen ſlightly wounded.

"The ſeamen were immediately thrown into priſon on their landing; and Sir Sydney underwent a long examination before the French Commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a ſtrong eſcort to Paris."

April 23.

By the arrival of the Argo, of forty-four guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's ſquadron, at Plymouth, intelligence is brought of the capture of La Unite French frigate, of 40 guns, by the Concord, of 36 guns, Capt. Hunt, likewiſe one of Sir Edward's ſquadron, after a ſevere action, in which the enemy had 36 men killed and wounded; but happily, from ſuperior ſkill and management, not a ſingle man was either killed or wounded on board the Britiſh ſhip.

Extract of a letter from on board the La Pomone, at ſea, April 7, 1796.

"I take the liberty of again acquainting you with our ſucceſs, having captured cloſe off Cament Bay, the entrance of Breſt, with boats of the ſquadron,

"One brig, Le Marie of St. Maloes, 130 tons wheat; ditto, name unknown, ditto flour; ditto ditto, 120 ditto wheat; one ſloop ditto, 70 ditto wheat; which are ſent into Falmouth.

"Alſo one brig, name unknown, 90 tons, being leaky, ſcuttled and ſunk her; loaded with wine and wood.

"The enemy muſt feel the want of the corn and flour very much, as we are given to underſtand the allowance for the navy and army has been conſiderably reduced, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of grain at preſent in France.

"We detained alſo a ſhip ſhewing American colours, from the Mauritius, loaded with cotton, coffee, ſugar, indigo and pepper, and ſeveral French paſſengers on board, and was ſteering for L'Orient; gave us a long chace, and uſed every method by trimming ſhip to get away, We truſt ſhe will be condemned. as the property muſt be French. She ſailed from France (L'Orient) laſt year, with a cargo of wine and brandy, for the municipality at the Mauritius, and was returning with produce of that iſland.

"The aforementioned veſſels make 16 in number taken from the French Republic by the ſquadron, within one month; a proof of vigilance and good fortune."

"Off Uſhant, April 16.

"Since writing the above, we have captured a brig loaded with ſalt; and Le Robuſte National Corvette ſhip, of 28 guns, and 145 men, after a long chace, the ſhip ſailing remarkably well."

War between Ruſſia and the Porte.

PEST, March 30.

The march of the Ruſſian troops to the Ottoman frontiers has long announced an approaching rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte. It is expected that hoſtilities will ſoon break out. It is pretended that that which has determined the Empreſs to haſten the opening of the campaign is, her uneaſineſs at the preparations of the Turks both by ſea and land, and information of France having ſent officers and arms of all ſorts to the Porte; in conſequence, ſhe has cauſed to be followed by three armies of 50,000 men each, a manifeſto that ſhe has publiſhed againſt the Divan, and ſhe has determined to attack ſome parts of the Turkiſh empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the enſuiug campaign with that of the Muſſelmen. Such are the motives that the Vienna Gazette aſſigns for the recent hoſtilities of which we are informed. We are aſſured that the Ruſſians have already taken the fortreſs of Choczik; and that an army, under the command of General Romanzow, has already reached the borders of the Dneiſter.

It is thought that this ſudden invaſion is an event concerted in execution of the triple alliance, and that its object is to oblige the Grand Seignor to break all connection with the French.

PARIS, April 1.

The miniſter of the Interior gave yeſterday a grand fete to General Pichegru, at which the ambaſſadors, miniſters, preſidents of the two councils, and ſeveral French generals, were preſent.—The miniſter of the Interior gave the following toaſt:—"To that general, whom the republic can preſent with equal pride to her friends and her enemies."

April 18.

It was while the ſouth of Europe was excluſively attached to the war againſt France, that the courts of Vienna, of Peterſburg, and London, concluded that famous treaty of alliance, of which the invaſion of Poland was the prelude. This event, ſo important in itſelf, has not turned the attention of a ſingle power of Europe from the war they carry on againſt France.

It has been demanded what part Great-Britain has to take in the invaſion of the Ottoman empire by Ruſſia. The writers clearly ſee, that no tender regard for the Empreſs would lead that power to engage in a buſineſs, from which no particular good could reſult to herſelf; they therefore concluded that the part ſhe takes is poſitive and real. This concluſion, however, has been ſtiled chimerical—but the chimera will become reality, if Europe does not recover from the delirium of its rage againſt the French republic, and the Ottoman empire will fall a prey to the ambition of Ruſſia.

Auſtria will obtain an aggrandizement of territory near the centre of her hereditary ſtates, and in the neighbourhood of Hungary and Tyrol—Turkiſh Croatia, Dalmatia, would approach her nearer the Adriatic ſea, which ſhe touches now only in the port of Trieſte; and we know that any thing which conducts her nearer Italy, the eternal object of her ambition, pleaſes her infinitely.

It is highly worthy obſervation, that this ambitious houſe has never yet inſiſted ſtrongly with Ruſſia, that her ſhare of Poland ſhould be ſtrictly defined. Perhaps this may be defered by conſent, until the ſucceſs of the invaſion of the Ottoman empire be known—and we have read this year back, that by an eventual treaty of partition, the court of Peterſburgh would have for its ſhare, the Turkiſh provinces to the eaſt. as far as the weſtern coaſts of the Adriatic. It is eaſy to ſee thus how the republic of Venice would run a riſk of being inveloped in the mighty deſign of the two Imperial courts.

England, who probably cares little for the retaining of Corſica, and who notwithſtanding keeps a fleet of twenty-three ſhips of the line in the Mediterranean, meditates, beyond a doubt, ſome important object, in conſequence of her new treaty with the Imperial courts. With remarkable tenaciouſneſs during a century, it muſt be obſerved, ſhe has retained Gibraltar, which gives her the command of the Mediterranean. She has ſucceſſively occupied Minorca and Corſica, to have in fact her hand always ſtretched out to the commerce of the Levant. Now ſole miſtreſs of India and Bengal, ſhe is more than ever induced to open the ſhorteſt courſe to her commerce with the Ganges and Indoſtan, by the red ſea and the Iſthmus of Suez.

England has therefore calculated her advantages, in being able to cover with her ſhips the ſeas of Conſtantinople and Greece, when the victorious Ruſſians ſhall be received under the protection of her flag; no doubt ſome ſolid and impoſing eſtabliſhment, either in Canada, in Crete, or in the Morea.

Such an invaſion would cauſe ſo immenſe an alteration in the political ſyſtem, that one is amazed at the inaction of the powers of Europe, and their little care to prevent the deſtruction of the Ottoman empire not being as ſpeedily effected as that of Poland. The preſent war muſt have annihilated all political foreſight, that we permit an aſtoniſhing revolution to be accompliſhed without impediment, and of which all Europe is ready to become the theatre and the victim.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

We learn from Cologne, that the ſecretary of the Auſtrian miniſter to Nuremberg has written to a relation, that the negociation for peace was going on with great activity, and the principal difficulties ſurmounted. Letters from Ratiſbon announce the ſame intelligence.

It is ſaid, that without England, peace would have been already ſigned between Auſtria and France; but notwithſtanding the manœuvres of the Britiſh miniſter, it is not far diſtant. From rumours circulating at Ratiſbon, but probably with ſlight foundation, the principal conditions would be theſe.

The different powers to reſpect the independence of Holland. That nation to be at liberty to chuſe for itſelf the form of government it prefers; the French, however, to withdraw their troops. All the territory conquered of the German empire to be reſtored with the leaſt delay poſſible. The ſame alſo with reſpect to Belgium and Liege, but not until the French ſhall have been put in poſſeſſion of their colonies in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies.

The emperor to cede in perpetuity to the rebublic the province of Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the Tournaiſes, and Weſt-Flanders, He to receive as a compenſation Dutch Flanders, and the town of Maeſtricht.

Such are the news rece ivedfrom Germany. What is more ſingular is, that a letter from Vienna mentions the ſame conditions.

NOTE

From the London Conductors.

☞ We have given the above literatim from the Eclair of the 18th inſtant. But notwithſtanding the circumſtantial tone of the report, we believe little riſk will be run by thoſe who rely on the continuation of the war. Indeed the ſtipulation that France ſhall repoſſeſs her colonies, premiſes the conſent of England, without whoſe concurrence, notwithſtanding, the negociation is ſaid to be effectually proceeding.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) May 9.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated the 5th inſtant.

"I am happy to acquaint you that St. Lucia is in a few days likely to be reduced—the enemy at preſent hold nothing but Morne Fortune and Pidgeon Iſland—in the former, the whole of their greateſt force is concentered, and the garriſon of the latter muſt immediately capitulate, for want of watter and proviſions—Every thing is conducted with the greateſt zeal and energy, and the conqueſt hitherto made with leſs effuſion of blood than could have been expected—Our officers indeed have ſuffered much, among the number, I am ſorry to reckon poor Col. Malcolm, who a few nights ago fell, covered with wounds—after having carried two redoubts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune, he was advancing to the third with his own Black Rangers, and part of the 42d regiment—on a nner approach to the enemy, his own corps refuſed to charge, when he ſtept forward, exhorting and entreating them to do their duty and follow him—and that moment he received a ball through the body, but ſtill remained on the field, exhorting his men to come on, when his voice was diſcovered by the enemy, who all took particular aim at him, and he received the muſquetry of the whole party in his face, and fell immediately. It is impoſſible to ſay how much he is admired and lamented.

"Admiral Pole with 5 or 6000 troops are arrived.—The troops remain at Barbadoes——the Admiral has joined Sir Hugh Chriſtian.

"It is ſaid that Victor Hughes is in Morne Fortune."

May 16.

Six hundred troops, part of the forces ſent to Demarara, after effecting their purpoſe in that iſland, are arrived at Grenada, as a reinforcement to our army.

The gun and mortar batteries which are erected againſt Morne Fortune, in the iſland of St. Lucia, were opened yeſterday, and ſo completely ſurround that, fortreſs that we may naturally hope and expect that it will be reduced in a few days.

A Republican officer, and ſeveral privates, a few days ago deſerted to the Engliſh in St. Lucia—the officer gave information of Morne Fortune being undermined, and that it was the determination of the beſieged to blow up the hill, as ſoon as they found all reſiſtance vain; as a proof of what the officer ſaid, he ſhewed one of the pipes by which water was conveyed to the hill, which was immediately cut and turned another way. He further informed, that with the aſſiſtance of ſix men, he would blow up the hill, but this offer was rejected by the General.

The women in Morne Fortune are armed like the men.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated May 4.

"We ſtill remain in ſtatu quo in regard to the enemy, and I believe nothing more will be done until General Aber-

crombie arrives after he has finiſhed them at St. Lucia, which, from late accounts, will very ſoon be accompliſhed, having ſurrounded Morne Fortune with 10,000 men—ſuch another cutting here as they got at Labay will about finiſh them—their greateſt ſtrength is now at Gouyove, which they are making very ſtrong, but from ſome late deſerters from thence we learn, that they are in a moſt diſtreſsful ſituation for want of proviſions, and the maugre ſtate of the poor wretches that come in plainly evidence the truth of the aſſertion.

"General Nicholls, after reviewing us on Monday laſt, has given orders for our holding ourſelves in readineſs at a moment's call—ſets out to-morrow for windward to wait the arrival of Gen. Abercrombie, and give the deciſive blow. Both he and our Governor were highly pleaſed with the military appearance and good behaviour of the remnant of St. George's militia.

"God grant that the ſpeedy arrival of our expected reinforcements may ſoon put thoſe monſters on that equality, which their diabolical crimes and moſt horrid ſavage cruelties ſo loudly call for; their blood I hope will then fertilize the ſoil, which they have deſolated and laid waſte."

SAVANNA, May 24.

Arrived on Sunday laſt, brig Aurora, Captain Morton, from Barbadoes, and 17 days from St. Bartholemews. He informs that a 20 gun ſhip arrived at Barbadoes, which, about 5 or 6 days ſail to windward, fell in with a French ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line and 7 frigates; that they captured a part, and was ſuppoſed the whole, of the Cork fleet, with proviſions, as the above mentioned ſhip is the only one known to have eſcaped.

He further informs that he left Barbadoes the 29th of April; that of 15,000 troops in the Britiſh fleet, a detachment of 1500 had gone againſt Demarara, and gained poſſeſſion of it; that other detachments had gone againſt Grenada and St. Vincents; and the remainder of the fleet, 120 ſail, had gone againſt St. Lucia, and brought information that the fleet had commenced a very ſevere attack on that place, but met with ſpirited oppoſition by the French, who ſunk a number of their boats, and otherwiſe diſabled them; that all was in flames when thoſe veſſels came out.

It was reported, the day Capt. Morton ſailed, that three or four Engliſh tranſports had arrived at Martiniqe from St. Lucia, with diſabled troops; and that orders were received at Barbadoes for a reinforcement.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

June 7.

By two gentlemen, who came paſſengers in the ſhip Lark, Capt. Moneron, arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult. from Surrinam, which they left on the 29th of May, we have received the following important information:—That three days after leaving port, they fell in with a New-York brig, out 5 days from Barbadoes, bound to Demarara—that the maſter (unknown to them, but an acquaintance of their Captain's) aſked them if the Dutch fleet had not arrived at Surrinam, and was anſwered in the negative, but told that five ſail conſiſting of three frigates an armed brig, and a tranſport, had juſt arrived at Cayenne; upon which he told them, he would give them much better news, which was, that juſt before his leaving Barbadoes, a frigate belonging to Amiral Chriſtian's fleet had juſt arrived there in a very ſhattered condition, and informed that a Dutch fleet, of 12 ſail of the line, had fallen in with their's, compoſed of two ſhipsof the line, 2 frigates, and 180 tranſports, and that it was more than probable he was the only one that had effected an eſcape.

CHARLESTON, June 1.

The Julia made a remarkable quick paſſage from Surrinam, only 21 days, and would probably have had a ſhorter, but for detention by Britiſh armed veſſels.

Mr. Wright, of the houſe of Crocker, Hichborn and Wright, came paſſenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch ſquadron (but not at Surinam, or commanded by rear admiral Barney,) at Cayennes, commanded by admiral Brackel, it conſiſted of five ſail of the line and three frigates with troops; part of the force was deſtined for St. Euſtatia and Curracoa, the remainder were expected hourly at Surrinam.

This information may be relied on as Mr. Wright had it from the governor of Surrinam the day he ſailed, and the governor had received it officially.

An attack on Surrinam, was expected from the Britiſh, but not feared as they were prepared to debit the aſſailants with it.

Rice ſold at 7 dollars per cwt. at Surrinam, but from its ſcarcity, it will certainly riſe.

There was no want of proviſions, or did what was there command a very high price.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

About 14 days ago, captain Philips arrived from Surrinam, at Charleſton, S. C. and brought the following intelligence; the king of Denmark has guaranteed property taken on freight by Daniſh veſſels; in conſequence of which no American veſſels could obtain any freight at Surrinam. A Charleſton paper of the 28th ult. ſays that ſome Britiſh ſhips of war are cruiſing off that coaſt, and have for ſome time boarded almoſt all the veſſels that came into Charleſton harbour. They are ſupoſed to be the Prevoyante, captain Berisford, and Huſſar, captain Weems, which ſailed from New-York for Bermuda, on the 9th ultimo.

June 9.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated May, 1796.

"We have at laſt received the long looked for reinforcemet at the Mole; the general is to leave this to-morrow to join them, and it is ſaid they are to go againſt Port au Paix and Cape Francois; about an hour ago the admiral's tender arrived from the ſouth ſide, and brings advice that a French 40 gun ſhip, one of eight that ſailed from Rochelle, was taken off the eaſt end of this iſland by the Intrepid, and ſent down to Jamaica."

NEW-YORK, June 10.

A gentleman who left Niagara the 15th ult. informs, that every preparation was making by the Britiſh for evacuating the garriſons. No permits for goods or other things had been for ſome time given by the governor, they being ſo ſoon to become unneceſſary: in conſequence of which no boats, excepting thoſe with family goods, paſs in; and thoſe already there, are remaining for the free intercourſe before their return. The gentleman who brings this intelligence, came in a diſpatch boat to Oſwego, which brought orders for the troops there to be in readineſs, to embark on board the gun-boats from Kingſton, ordered to receive them.

At York, a town on the head of Lake Ontario, forty miles diſtant from Niagara, the future ſeat of government of that province, the public buildings go on with ſpirit, ſeveral of them are already in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Britiſh garriſon, which has occupied the poſt at Point au Fair, on Lake Champlaine, ever ſince the late war, have left it and gone to Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

The ſhip Martin, Capt. Colley, arrived at Norfolk the 3d inſtant from London. In the Martin came paſſenger, the Chevalier TRUJO, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to the United States.

A letter from a reſpectable merchant in Cadiz, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 22, mentions, that Admiral Richery, with 7 ſail of the line and 3 frigates, were laying there, fully manned and proviſioned, waiting for the arrival of a diviſion from Breſt, to join the Spaniſh fleet of 22 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, with a number of troops, under the command of Admiral Solano, bound for the Weſt-Indies.

The new copper bottomed ſhip Mount Vernon, belonging to this port, outward bound for London, with a valuable cargo, was taken about one hour after the pilot left her by the French privateer ſchooner Flying Fiſh, which ſailed from hence a few days ſince. The privateers men took every perſon, Capt. and crew, out of the Mount Vernon, put them on board a pilot boat, and ſent them off. The Capt. of the Flying Fiſh had a liſt of five or ſix American ſhips belonging to this port, which he ſaid he was determined to capture.

CAUTION to merchants and other citizens of the United States.

The advices, received by Capt. O'Brien, from Colonel Humphreys at Liſbon, ſhew that the temporary obſtacles to a fulfilment of the ſtipulations on the part of the United S tates with the Dey and Regency of Algiers are not yet removed. The treaty itſelf being put in jeopardy, by theſe unexpected delays, the ſafety of American veſſels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It ſhould alſo be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence ſee the hazard to which they will expoſe their property and the liberty of their fellow-citizens, by engaging, in the preſent ſtate of things, in commerce within the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Department of State,
June 8th, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 5.

"The ſhip Barbara, Capt. Holland, belonging to this port, arrived here yeſterday from London, loaded with flour; ſhe loaded at Norfolk, was to ſell in England, and proceed to Ruſſia, but the captain not being able to obtain more than eight dollars per barrel, thought it beſt to return."

The Supplement to a Calcutta paper, of February 7, has the following account of the capture of the Triton Indiaman:

CALCUTTA, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Ganjam, dated 2d February, 1796.

"I learn the Triton was taken by the Cartier ſchooner, lately captured by the Modeſte, and that ſhe was ſurpriſed and boarded without any reſiſtance; their ports were all down, and their arms in the gun-room, and the whole of the enemy which boarded did not exceed 25 men: They immediately cleared the decks, on which were only ſix men, inclueing the captain and lieutenant Picket, who were all killed. They fired into the hatchways, until the crew called out for quarters.

"The French behaved with great politeneſs to Mrs. Wade and Miſs Caruthers, who were paſſengers on board; and all the officers and paſſengers were allowed to bring on board the Diana, as much as they could carry in bags or bundles of their wearing apparel, but no bureaus or trunks.

"The whole of the officers, crew and paſſengers, are on ſhore, and likewiſe 6 wounded men.

"The Diana, Capt. Tapſon, has been taken up to convey them to Bengal, as ſoon as they are reſitted for ſea.

"It is ſuppoſed, that both the Cartier and Triton paſſed this on the ſame day as taken (the 29th ult.) on their way to the Mauritius: The Triton was taken oppoſite Joggornaut Pagoda. The Diana was ranſomed."

A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* Poſt-Office *at* Cheſter, *Pennſylvania, June* 1796.

A.

Suſanna Adams, Charles Aſſlick, Margaret Ankrim, 2, Samuel Ankrim.

B.

James Beatty, jun. Richard Barnard.

C.

Thomas Cheyney, Eſquire.

D.

Jeſſe Duncan.

G.

Robert Gilmore, John Gregory, Robert Gowdey, William Griffin.

H.

John Hindman, Henry Hinkſon, Joſeph Harvuot, Mr. Henderſon.

I.

Eliza Jacquet, Lemuel John, Benjamin Johnſon.

K.

Matthias Kerlin, George Kerlin, 2.

L.

Seth Lewis, Mary Larrew, William Leacy, 2, Jacob Lindley.

M.

Mons. Monigle, John M'Carroll.

N.

Edward Nold.

P.

Thomas Philips, Anthony Prichard, ſen. Mons. Pennell, at Thomas Cheyney, Eſquire's.

R.

T. Roſs, Eſq: Thomas Robinſon, Eſquire.

S.

John Speer.

T.

Thomas Thomas, Charleſton, C. C. John Thompſon.

W.

John Walker, Martha Whitelock, Thomas Weſt.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter, June 8, 1796. 3w

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,			300,000
19,946 Blanks.			
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, *Thomas Dundaſs*,
Peter Kerſhner, *Sebaſtian Miller*,
William Witman, *James May*,
Daniel Graeff, *John Otto*,
Joſeph Hieſter, *John Keim*,
James Diemer,
} Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himſelf HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he ſpeaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of ſoaled ſhoes, one pair of brown cotton ſtockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muſlin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue ſhaloon, with large braſs or metal buttons with ſmall knobs on them, a new ſhirt, and a rorum hat; he alſo took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an Engliſh and Dutch grammar. He calls himſelf a butcher, but can do very little at the buſineſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway within 150 miles ſhall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Diſtillers of Spiritous Liquors in the counties of Cheſter and Delaware are requeſted to enter their ſtills at the Offices of Inſpection in ſaid counties, in the month of June, agreeably to the laws of the United States: And all owners of pleaſurable carriages, and retailers of foreign imported ſpirits and wines, are requeſted to make their entries and pay off their arrearages of duties for the year 1795, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. Attendance will be given at my office in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, and at Miles M'Carty's, in the borough of Cheſter, for the county of Delaware.

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector of the revenue of the firſt diviſion of the third ſurvey in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 30, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county on the 8th of June, a Negro man, who calls himſelf Aaron Anderſon, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. Sidney George, in Middle Neck, in Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in eight weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 9th, 1796. ¶

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 28th day of May, a Negro boy, who calls himſelf John Aaron, and acknowledges he is a ſervant to Mr. John Roſs, of Germantown, Philadelphia county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 6, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeperate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farmhouſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particular enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AS a Tutor to take care of a ſchool in the borough of Cheſter, a perſon well acquainted with the ſuperintendance of an Engliſh ſchool, and accuſtomed to teach reading, writing, grammer and the elements of arethmetic. Any perſon deſirous of ſuch a ſituation, and can be well recommended, may apply to

JAMES WITHY.

Borough of Cheſter, Delaware county, May 21, 1796.

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the ſoil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premiſes are a two-ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Caſtle, well ſituated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the ſaid townſhip, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. 6w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, the 20 of March, a dark brown COW, nine or ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIAL BURROWS.

May 15, 1796. ‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring, well made for the ſaddle, ſhe is a natural trotter, four white feet, ſome white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

May 2, 1796. *

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 11th inſt. a Negro man, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, who calls himſelf JACK WILSON, and ſays his maſter's name is John Hopkins, and lives in Mountholly. Said Negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wears his hair tied, and of a yellow complexion. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the expences, as the law directs, in two weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by

CLEMENT ACTON, Sheriff of Salem county, New-Jerſey.

May 11, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant lad, named CHARLES ROBESON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair tied ſometimes, is much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks generally Engliſh; had on and took with him, one green linſey coat, a ſtriped pattern jacket, a good felt hat, four home ſpun ſhirts, two pair linſey trowſers, one pair yellow and white ſtriped linen ditto, and one pair tow ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol of this or the adjacent ſtates, and will give informotion thereof to Mr. DANIEL VANDERSLICE, No. 89, Callowhill-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall receive the above reward.

PETER CUSTER.

May 20, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented German ſervant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a freſh coloured face, ſhort dark brown hair. he ſpeaks little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, he ſays he can ſpeak French, and underſtands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, ſays he was in the French army ſome time, and then ſet ſail to America from Amſterdam; it is ſuppoſed he wears a ſhort white homeſpun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Tredryffrin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania.

WATER LEEVE.

¶ May 23d, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant German man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, named CONRAD FREYBERGER, has grey eyes, a light ſallow complexion, his hair, which he wears ſhort, is light coloured and ſtraight, he ſpeaks but little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, in his own language, or in low Dutch, which he ſpeaks very well; he took with him, a variety of clothes, is a baker by trade, and ſays he came from the Duke of Wertemberg's dominions. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper-Merion, county of Montgomery, State of Pennſylvania.

ISAAC MOORE.

May 23, 1796. ¶

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent their claims to Thomas Wright, Aſſignee, at Willkeſbarre; and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.

Wilkeſbarre, Luzerne county, April 18th, 1796. *

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey, preſent

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Eſquire, Governor and Chancellor,

The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Eſq; Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Kille, deceaſed, complainants,

and

John Beaſly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint againſt the above defendant, thereby ſetting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants teſtator, the ſaid defendant, of the townſhip of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, being or pretending to be ſeized in fee, or of ſome other good and ſufficient eſtate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the ſaid bill particularly mentioned, ſituate, lying and being on the lower ſide of Alloways Creek, containing, by eſtimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the ſaid defendant, being juſtly indebted to the ſaid teſtator in the ſum of three hundred and ſeven pounds, lawful money of New-Jerſey, in gold and ſilver coin, in order to ſecure the payment thereof, with lawful intereſt for the ſame, did, on the ſeventh day of February, in the year laſt aforeſaid, execute unto the ſaid teſtator a deed of mortgage, in fee ſimple, of the tract of land aforeſaid, with the uſual proviſo or conditon of redemption upon the payment of the ſaid monies; and that the ſaid ſum of money, with the intereſt or any part thereof, had not been paid, according to the ſaid proviſo or condition; and therefore the ſaid complainants do, in and by their ſaid bill, pray that the ſaid defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the ſaid mortgage, or that the ſaid defendant, and all perſons claiming under him, may be forever foreclоſed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the ſaid mortgaged premiſes.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counſel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year laſt paſt, withdrawn out of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and cannot be found within the ſame, ſo as to be ſerved with a ſubpœna iſſued againſt him on the day of the filing of the ſaid bill in this cauſe, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cauſe, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid defendent do cauſe his appearance to be entered in this cauſe, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this preſent day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confeſſo*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legiſlature in ſuch caſe made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the ſaid act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the regiſtry.

‖2m G. CRAFT, Regiſter.

State of New-Jerſey, ſſ.

By John Sparks, Joſeph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Iſrael Lock, ſituated in the townſhip of Deptford, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into two equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Joſeph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the townſhip of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more eaſy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed November 11th, 1789.—Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1796. *

State of New-Jerſey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] preſented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to ſupply the teſtament and laſt will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-ſeventh day of October next, when any perſon intereſted therein, having any objection to the paſſing of ſaid bill, may be heard before the houſe; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of thisorder, for four weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townſhips of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every perſon concerned is requeſted to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
	Pocket books and inkholders
	Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers	Linens and checks
Chintzes and calicoes	Money purſes & ribbons
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Nankeens and muſlins
Sacking bottoms	Thickfetts, &c. &c.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS loſt, on the 11th inſtant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile ſtone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with ſeveral other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE ONKLEY, owner,
LEWIS BENDER, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, Second-ſtreet, or
NICHOLAS KLINE, Flowertown.

May 14, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3440.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1796.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes, 19,946 Blanks.			300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, *Thomas Dundaſs*,
Peter Kerſhner, *Sebaſtian Miller*,
William Witman, *James May*,
Daniel Graeff, *John Otto*,
Joſeph Hieſter, *John Keim*,
James Diemer,
} Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan*'s, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶6w

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A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* Poſt-Office *at* Cheſter, *Pennſylvania, June* 1796.

A

Suſanna Adams, Charles Affick, Margaret Ankrim, 2, Samuel Ankrim.

B.

James Beatty, jun. Richard Barnard.

C.

Thomas Cheyney, Eſquire.

D.

Jeſſe Duncan.

G.

Robert Gilmore. John Gregory, Robert Gowdey, William Griffin.

H.

John Hindman, Henry Hinkſon, Joſeph Harvuot, Mr. Henderſon.

I.

Eliza Jacquet, Lemuel John, Benjamin Johnſon.

K.

Matthias Kerlin, George Kerlin, 2.

L.

Seth Lewis, Mary Larrew, William Leacy, 2, Jacob Lindley.

M.

Mons. Monigle, John M'Carroll.

N.

Edward Nold.

P.

Thomas Philips, Anthony Prichard, ſen. Mons. Pennell, at Thomas Cheyney, Eſquire s.

R.

T. Roſs, Eſq: Thomas Robinſon, Eſquire.

S.

John Speer.

T.

Thomas Thomas, Charleſton, C. C. John Thompſon.

W.

John Walker, Martha Whitclock, Thomas Weſt.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter, June 8, 1796. 3w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT all Diſtillers of Spiritous Liquors in the counties of Cheſter and Delaware are requeſted to enter their ſtills at the Offices of Inſpection in ſaid counties, in the month of June, agreeably to the laws of the United States: And all owners of pleaſurable carriages, and retailers of foreign imported ſpirits and wines, are requeſted to make their entries and pay off their arrearages of duties for the year 1795, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. Attendance will be given at my office in Eaſt-Fallowfield township, Cheſter county, and at Miles M'Carty's in the borough of Cheſter, for the county of Delaware.

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector of the revenue of the firſt diviſion of the third ſurvey in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 30, 1796.

NOTIFICATION.

THE American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, in order the more effectually to anſwer the ends of their inſtitution, have agreed to appropriate, annually, a part of their funds, to be diſpoſed of in premiums to the authors of the beſt performances, inventions, or improvements, relative to certain ſpecific ſubjects of uſeful knowledge. The following premiums, therefore, are now propoſed by the Society.

I.

For the beſt ſyſtem of liberal education and literary inſtruction, adapted to the genius of the government, and beſt calculated to promote the general welfare of the United States, comprehending alſo a plan for inſtituting and conducting public ſchools in this country, on principles of the moſt extenſive utility—A premium of one hundred dollars. Papers on this ſubject will be received, till the firſt day of January, 1797.

II.

For the moſt ſimple, eaſy and expeditious method of computing the longitude, from the common lunar obſervation.—A premium of ſeventy dollars.

The particular view of the ſociety, in propoſing this ſubject, is, that the ſolution of this moſt uſeful problem may, if poſſible, be rendered ſo plain and eaſy as to be readily learned by every mariner, even of moderate capacity, who underſtands the common rules of arithmetic; and thus be introduced into general practice. Papers on this ſubject will be received till the firſt day of January, 1797.

III.

For the beſt conſtruction or improvement of ſhip-pumps.—A premium of ſeventy dollars.

Improvements which may be readily applied to ſhip-pumps in common uſe will be moſt likely to be adopted by ſeamen, and introduced into general practice.

Papers on this ſubject will be received till the firſt day of January, 1797.

IV.

For the beſt conſtruction or improvement of ſtoves, or fire places.—A premium of ſixty dollars. The principal end which the ſociety have in view, in propoſing this ſubject, is the benefit of the poorer claſs of people, eſpecially of ſuch as live in towns, or other places where fuel is dear. To anſwer this end, the ſtove ſhould be cheap, and of durable materials; ſhould afford the neceſſary degree of a ſalubrious and durable heat, with the leaſt expence of fuel poſſible; and ſhould be capable of being employed both for the purpoſe of warming the room, and cooking proviſions for the family.—The Society have been informed, that ſtoves made of brick are, in many reſpects, ſuperior to thoſe made of metal; eſpecially in the ſaving of fuel, and preſerving a more equable degree of heat.

Papers on this ſubject will be received, till the firſt day of January, 1797.

V.

For the beſt method, verified by experiment, of preventing the premature decay of peach trees—A premium of ſixty dollars.

Papers on this ſubject will be received, till the firſt day of January, 1798.

VI.

For the beſt experimental treatiſe on native American vegetable diets; accompanied with an accurate account of the vegetables employed—A premium of ninety dollars.

Papers on this ſubject will be received, till the firſt day of February, 1798.

VII.

For the beſt conſtruction or improvement of lamps; eſpecially, for lighting the ſtreets—A premium of fifty dollars.

Papers on this ſubject will be received, till the firſt day of April, 1797.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Every candidate, along with his performance, is to ſend to the ſociety a ſealed letter, containing his name and place of abode; which letter ſhall never be opened by the ſociety, except in the caſe of a ſucceſsful candidate.

2. No performance, invention or improvement, on any of the ſubjects propoſed, for which a patent or any other reward ſhall have been obtained before preſenting it to the ſociety, ſhall be conſidered as entitled to the premium.

3. In lieu of the money which ſhall be awarded by the ſociety, as a premium, any ſucceſsful candidate ſhall have it in his option to receive a gold or ſilver medal, or piece of plate, with a ſuitable inſcription, of equal value.

4. The ſociety reſerve to themſelves the power of giving, in all caſes, ſuch part only of any premium propoſed, as the performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve; or, of witholding the whole, if it ſhall appear to have no merit above what may have been already publiſhed on the ſubject. The candidates may however be aſſured, that the ſociety will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

Mr I. H. DE MAGELLAN, *of London.*

HAVING made a donation, to the ſociety, of two hundred guineas, to be veſted in a permanent fund; that the intereſt ariſing therefrom may be diſpoſed of, in annual premiums, to the authors of the beſt diſcoveries or moſt uſeful improvements, relating to navigation, or to Natural Philoſophy, mere Natural Hiſtory only excepted;—the following are the the rules and conditions adopted by the ſociety, for the diſpoſition of the propoſed premiums, in conformity to the intention of the Donor, viz.

I. The candidate ſhall ſend his diſcovery, invention or improvement, addreſſed to the Preſident or a Vice-Preſident of the ſociety, free of poſtage or other charges; and ſhall diſtinguiſh his performance by ſome motto, device or ſignature, at his pleaſure.—Together with his diſcovery, invention or improvement, he ſhall alſo ſend a ſealed letter, containing the ſame motto, device or ſignature and ſubſcribed with the real name and place of reſidence of the author.

II. Perſons of any nation, ſect, or denomination whatever, ſhall be admitted as candidates for this premium.

III. No diſcovery, invention or improvement ſhall be entitled to this premium, which hath been already publiſhed, or for which the author hath been publicly rewarded elſewhere.

IV. The candidate ſhall communicate his diſcovery, invention or improvement, either in the Engliſh, French, German or Latin language.

V. All ſuch communications ſhall be publicly read or exhibited to the ſociety at ſome ſtated meeting not leſs than one month previous to the day of adjudication; and ſhall at all times be open to the inſpection of ſuch members as ſhall deſire it. But no member ſhall carry home with him the communication, deſcription or model, except the officer to whom it ſhall be entruſted; nor ſhall ſuch officer part with the ſame out of his cuſtody, to any but the judges, who may demand it for conſideration.

VI. The twleve councillors, together with the other officers annually elected according to the charter and laws of the ſociety, ſhall be judges of the merits of the ſeveral communications, and award the premium. Which adjudication ſhall be determined by a majority of judges met; provided that ſuch majority be not leſs than ſeven concurring votes.

VII. And for this purpoſe the councillors and other officers, or at leaſt ſeven of them, ſhall meet on the ſecond Monday in December, in every year, to form their judgment and award the premium. After due conſideration had, a vote ſhall firſt be taken on this queſtion, viz. "Whether any of the communications then under inſpection, are worthy of the propoſed premium?" If this ſhall be determined in the negative, the whole buſineſs ſhall be deferred until another year: But if in the affirmative, the judges ſhall then proceed to determine, by vote, the diſcovery, invention or improvement moſt uſeful and worthy. And that diſcovery, invention or improvement, which ſhall be found to have the greateſt number of concurring votes (being not leſs than ſeven, in its favour, ſhall be ſucceſsful. Whereupon a certificate in writing ſhall be forthwith drawn of this adjudication, and ſigned by thoſe who voted for the crowned ſubject: And then, and not till then, the ſealed letter accompanying the crowned performance ſhall be opened, and the name of the author announced; which certificate ſhall be preſented to the ſociety at their next ſtated meeting, and delivered to the ſecretary, to be entered on record, in a bound book provided for this purpoſe.

VIII. A full account of the crowned ſubject ſhall be publiſhed by the ſociety as ſoon as may be after the adjudication either in a ſeparate publication, or in the next ſucceeding volume of their tranſactions, or in both.

IX. The unſucceſsful performances ſhall lie over for conſideration, and remain, as candidates for the premium, for five ſucceeding years next after their preſentment; unleſs the author or authors ſhall think fit to withdraw them or any of them: and the ſociety ſhall publiſh annually an abſtract of the titles, object or ſubject matter of the communications ſo under conſideration ſuch only excepted as the councillors and other officers ſhall, by vote as aforeſaid, have determined not worthy of public notice.

X. No councillor or officer who is a candidate ſhall ſit in judgment or give his vote.

XI. The letters containing the names of authors whoſe performances ſhall be rejected, or ſhall be found unſucceſsful after a trial of five years, ſhall be burnt, without breaking the ſeals.

XII. In caſe there ſhould be a failure in any year of any communication worthy of the propoſed premium, there will then be two premiums awarded in the next year. But no accumulation of premiums ſhall entitle an author to more than one premium for any one diſcovery, invention or improvement.

XIII. The premium ſhall conſiſt of an oval plate of ſolid ſtandard gold, of the value of ten guineas. On one ſide thereof ſhall be neatly engraved the following motto, ——— together with theſe words, the donation of ——— of London, eſtabliſhed in the year 1786. And on the other ſide of the plate ſhall be engraved theſe words awarded by the A. P. S. to ——— for his diſcovery of ——— A. D. 17— ——— Preſident. And the ſeal of the ſociety ſhall be annexed to the ſaid golden plate, by a ribbon paſſing through a ſmall hole near the lower edge thereof.

Publiſhed by order of the ſociety,

W. BARTON,
JOHN BLEAKLY, } Secretaries.

Philadelphia, May, 1796.

LETTER ON THE SYSEM OF WINDS.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

SIR,

IN order to procure information upon a ſubject which is in itſelf uncommon, I find myſelf obliged to reſort to means, which to me are equally uncommon.

I have been for many years engaged in the collection of facts tending to explain the mechaniſm of winds on our globe. I wiſh to diſcover what are the phyſical cauſes which produce the conſtant variations in that ocean of air by which we are ſurrounded, and thoſe rapid currents in the atmoſphere, which ſometimes ſcatter deſtruction both by ſea and land. I have already developed my firſt ideas upon this ſubject in my *Travels in Syria*, vol. 1ſt, chap. 21; and it does not appear that they have been found irrational. Now that fortune has placed me on this ſide of the Atlantic, in a ſcene ſo diſtant and ſo different from the Mediterranean, I wiſh to extend my theory, by multiplying the facts which relate to it; for my own part, I aſſign no other meaning to the word *theory* than is denoted in common language, by *experience*; and I neither know, nor wiſh to know, any thing of that art, however ingenious ſome perſons may deem it, which conſiſts in framing fanciful theories upon phyſical ſubjects by our own fire ſides.

But, facts of the nature which I have been mentioning, can neither be obſerved nor collected by a ſingle individual. A traveller cannot tranſport himſelf from place to place with ſufficient rapidity, and his enquiries can only be directed by chance to perſons, who often poſſeſs neither curioſity nor information upon ſuch points. I ſee no mode, therefore, of gaining that information, but by becoming (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) a general rendezvous or depoſitary for all the facts, which any perſon may be pleaſed to tranſmit to me relating to the object of my reſearch. And, I am the more induced to entertain hopes of much aſſiſtance, under the idea that I have not in view an idle ſcientific ſpeculation, but the purſuit of an object, which may be of eſſential and ſolid advantage to commerce and to ſociety in general. For, if it be poſſible, as I am inclined to believe, to know the courſe of the winds over the globe; if their regularities or irregularities, the correſpondence or the difference in their courſe, can be aſcertained; if, for inſtance, when a north-weſt wind blows over the coaſt of America, we were aſſured that a ſimilar wind correſponds to its action upon the coaſt of England, or in the Antilles—commerce and navigation might derive from ſuch knowledge a new ſource of induction and bold calculation. And, as geography already teaches us what winds are either rainy or dry in each country, according to the tracts or ſpaces over which they paſs, and, conſequently, what temperature accompanies vegetation, we ſhould have other means of deliberating upon the ſtate of a future harveſt, and the mode of making due proviſion accordingly.—Thus, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, a long continuance of an eaſterly wind during the months of April and May leaves the coaſt of Syria dry, and waters the eaſtern coaſt of Spain; conſequently, we judge that the harveſt will be plentiful in the one country, and ſparing in the other. A weſterly wind produces a contrary effect. The knowledge of theſe ærial currents would alſo point out the way to regulations of the moſt beneficial tendency in reſpect to objects of policy in a nation: for, the health of a city not unfrequent-

ly depends upon a plantation of trees being so situated as to favour or intercept the course of exhalations from an adjoining marsh: and, I have collected facts, which prove that the destruction of forests, situated upon the tops of mountains, or in certain spots amidst the vallies or plains, has been the cause of the appearance and ravages of winds before unknown, and of the suppression of rains, which were constantly observed in such situations before. The utility, therefore, of my project cannot be questioned, and the means of carrying it into execution are not difficult. My plan comprehends two objects:—the *first*, to procure a concise view of the general and customary currents of air during the year: and, for this purpose, it will be sufficient, if experienced persons, such as captains of vessels and coasting pilots, will have the goodness to answer the questions proposed at the end of this letter. My *second* object is, to determine the geographical course of the same current of air; that is, to be able to follow a given wind in a given time through the whole extent of the continent of the United States. To accomplish this, it would be necessary for me to form a line of correspondents, who should observe the winds, at certain fixed periods, in the latitudes which I should point out.—From an inspection of the map, I am led to believe, that there are three parallel and distinct regions of winds, from Newfoundland to the Antilles: One is the maritime line, extending from the Alleghany and Apalachian mountains to the Atlantic; the second, along the course of the Mississippi and Ohio, from the lakes to New-Orleans; and the third, following the chain of mountains extending from Georgia to Canada, which divides those two regions by a rampart from which the waters flow on different sides. Observations made in these three regions, at distances of from 150 to 300 miles respectively, would lead to the most curious results; but as this part of my plan requires long arrangements to be previously made, I at present confine myself to my first object, that is, to the investigation of the annual progression of the winds, and of those which are most predominant.

I therefore invite all persons, who feel interested in this branch of science, to lend their assistance in answering the questions herein proposed. The places, from which I more particularly request information, are Halifax, St. George's in the province of Maine, Boston, Newport, Albany, New-York, the mouth of the Delaware, Chesapeak Bay, Cape Hatteras, Charlston, the Streights of Bahama, the Havannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, the Natches, the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskies, Louisville in Kentucky, Pittsburg, Presqu'-Isle, Niagara, Montreal, Quebeck; and, in the mountains, some settlements toward the Great Iron, the Bald, the sources of Yadkin and Great Kenhawa, those of Jacksons river, Shenandoah, Bedford in Pennsylvania, Lockhart's town on the Tioga, and Fort Scuyler. In order to save the trouble of transcribing the questions, it will be sufficient to affix the numbers to the corresponding answers. The authors will be pleased to keep *two* copies; one of them to be kept in their own hands, the other to be sent, *free of postage*, to the Post-Office, either of Boston, Philadelphia or Charleston. They will be so obliging also as to add the word *physics*, in large characters, on the outside of their letters, that the Post-Masters may distinguish them. They may be written in the English, French or Spanish languages, just as most agreeable. It will be sufficiently in time, if they be transmitted by the 1st of December, 1796, in order that I may examine and arrange my information during the winter. It is my intention to publish the result during the ensuing year.—Those persons who may be disposed to continue their observations, and to make some relative to the *second* object which I have pointed out, will have the goodness to inform me of their intention, and to favour me with their address, in order that I may be enabled to put every thing in a suitable train for our mutual convenience.

Questions respecting the Winds.

1. What are the prevailing winds in each month?

2. What range or extent of territory do they embrace?

3. Have they fixed periods of duration and of return?

4. Are there diurnal sea and land breezes? and what is their course?

5. On what side does any given wind begin to be perceived? on the side from whence it comes, or on that to which it goes?*

6. What are the sensible properties of each wind; that is to say, is it dry or rainy, hot or cold, moderate or violent?

7. What is the ordinary direction of hurricanes? and in what season do they most frequently appear?

8. What wind brings snow and hail? and what wind melts them most rapidly?

9. What wind most generally precedes or accompanies thunder? and, by what wind is it dispersed?

10. What are the most general and most certain prognostics of the winds, which are likely to succeed that which already prevails?

These are the questions to which I solicit answers, the statements in which I could wish to be detailed with all the clearness and precision possible. Should any one have any extra facts to subjoin, which the foregoing queries do not comprise, I should be glad he would transmit them. Every communication, that may tend to shed light on this subject, will be received with the most grateful acknowledgment.

C. F. VOLNEY.

* In land breezes it is remarked, that the sails of vessels nearest the shore, in other words, nearest the wind, are first filled: and it might seem, that the same thing ought to obtain in the sea breeze; but it is quite the contrary; for the sails nearest the shore are the first filled, whilst those out at sea, from whence the breeze is perceived, are not filled till afterwards.

VIENNA, March 28.

This morning arrived here a Courier from Basle, having along with him in his post chaise another person. They alighted at the Secret Aulic Chancery. At nine o'clock his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Coleredo, went thither, and was soon afterwards followed by several other ministers. The conference lasted till two o'clock, and at half past four the Courier and his fellow traveller returned. Every thing is enveloped in secrecy. Nothing has yet been divulged respecting the contents of the dispatches by those persons, nor respecting the nature of the decree of the Aulic Council; but it is presumed that they both relate to peace. It was remarked that at the conclusion of the conference, when the Emperor was entering his carriage, he said to the Ministers around him, "things will soon go better." In general, peace is the subject of present conversation. The government even appears to assist in giving credit to the report, as it has given orders to arrest some French emigrants, who had been guilty of some great indiscretion, by holding discourse contrary to the well known dispositions of his Imperial Majesty on the subject of peace, which is so much the general wish.

It is said that the Counts Metternich, Tautmansdorff, and Lembach, will take a principal part in the negociations for peace.

March 31.

"The Baron de la Tour has taken leave of the Emperor, and set forward on his return to Turin.

"After frequent and lengthened discussions with our prime ministers, the Emperor has consented that the Sardinian army shall be commanded by a general of its own, although it is firmly believed, that in his politics he is much more a Frenchman than a German.

"But the jealousy between the combined armies is on all hands admitted to be so serious an evil, that to put an end to its effects, the imperial cabinet, with some reluctance, has agreed to wave its claims to a Generalissimo of the Austrian and Sardinian forces. Without this concession, a menace was thrown out that his Sardinian Majesty would close with the terms offered by France, and conclude a separate peace, which should effectually remove his serious apprehensions at present.

The Austrian army is 45,000 strong not reckoning upon the subsidies from Naples.

"The Imperial army is, therefore, now not pledged to act on the side of Piedmont, except the enemy should invade with superior force, and render the native assistance insufficient? Now this at present amounts to 35,000 men, forming an army of observation.

"General Beaulieu commands the Imperial army still, and there is no thought of removing him. The Arch duke Ferdinand is again charged with the œconomy of the army, which had under De Vins become a series of the most profligate expenditure.

HAGUE, April 12.

The provisional Representatives of Zeeland have by proclamation offered a bounty of 110 guilders to all skilful sailors, who voluntarily enlist before the 14th inst. and 90 guilders to every able bodied young man above 14 years old.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together, to promote, by every means in their power, the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet, composed of 25 ships of the line and 18 frigates, will be ready for sea before the end of this month. The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of mark against England.

PARIS, April 10.

Afflicting news has been received from the department of Cher. The assemblages of royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerres is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the Republican symbols, and hoisted the white flag. It is a Monsieur Bonthilliers, an ex-constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion, and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the directory have perceived the folly of the treaty concluded with the elector of Hanover, and has just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagement contracted under the faith of treaties could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles Lacroix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negociations with the court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian Minister refused to receive two Frenchmen, who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, before hand, the terms were inadmissible. There are some who ascribe their conduct, in this instance, to the intrigues of the English and Emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Freron has married the the sister of General Bonaparte.

General Pichegru having definitively declined the embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the government is to send to Stockholm a simple Charge des Affairs, who is not known in a diplomatic character. He is ordered to depart in two days.

Gen. Moreau sets off to-morrow, to take the command of the army of the Rhine.

INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

From the Paris Papers.

Letters from Bourdeaux state, that the trade of that city is in absolute stagnation; and that although all sorts of merchandize are 25 per cent. cheaper than formerly, yet they cannot be sold, for want of buyers.

The Angers Gazette gives an account of an action near the Commune of Green-Boure, between Chateau-Gontier and able, in which the Chouans were defeated, with the loss of 320 men.

The rebels have evacuated the town of Sancerre, in the department of Cher, of which they had possessed themselves; and a battle has taken place between them and the Republican soldiers, wherein the former are said to have lost 700 men.

The Vendeans, on the 7th of April, sent two of their leaders with a flag of truce to summon the garrison of Tincheray to surrender. The garrison having fired on them, the Vendeans, to the number of 3000, marched to the gates, and again summoned the place, when the inhabitants answered the summons by a discharge of musquetry. The Vendeans then set fire to the town, which continued to burn when the letter which brought the account left Vire. The inhabitants are said to have carried off 10 or 12 cart loads of their fellow-citizens, either killed or wounded.

On the 5th instant, about 100 men, armed with pikes and pitchforks, repaired to the Commune of Piedrestitte, burned the decrees and papers which respected the forced loan, and read a resolution to the Municipality, which, in the name of the king, annulled all the Republican acts. This armed force at last obliged the Municipality to cut down the Tree of Liberty, and making the secretary write on a white flag, which they hoisted on the steeple, the following inscription:—"*Vive le Roi, et Sainte Religion.*"

April 17.

The groupes of Anarchists and Jacobins continued yesterday very numerous, and very warm. Men who boasted of having concurred in the sedition of the first Prairial, declared that the moment was now come for compleating the work then left unfinished, and for re-establishing the Satellites of Robespierre, dispersing the Deputies, assassinating the Directory, and re-assembling all the members of the Convention not re-elected, in order that they may proclaim the code of 1793.

April 18.—Louvet says, the agitation of mobs and violent commotions still continue. The constitution of 1793 and Robespierre are the rallying signs of Royalty. The emigrants paid by Mr. Wickham mix among these crowds, as well as Amar and Vadier, members of Robespierre's Committee of general safety.

According to letters received from Nantes, Angers, and other departments, infested with Chouans, they have been beaten and dispersed, wherever they have been met by the republicans. There is reason to expect that it will not be long before this unfortunate war is terminated.

We yesterday perceived at the Thuilleries all the elements of sedition and massacre; the agents of tyranny of 1793-4, General Rossignol, and others of the criminal tribunal. The Pantheonists go almost every night to the Cafe des Bains Chinases, on the Boulevards, which is become the principal home of anarchy, and they spread themselves over Paris in parties of ten, twelve or twenty men, and women, and by this means endeavour to organize revolt.

The Mandats lost yesterday from 80 to 84 per cent. The Louis was at 5850 and 5900.

FRANKFORT, March 28.

The numerous courtiers that are dispatched from Basle to Vienna, and from Vienna to Berlin, the frequency of the conferrences between Baron Thugut and the Marquis Luchesini, which are mentioned by the last advices from Vienna, confirm the general opinion of the pending negociation for a peace between the Empire and France.

A report is in general circulation in this place, that General Pichegru, on quitting the army, remarked, that the people ought to wait with a little patience, and in a short time, the object of their wishes would be accomplished. It is certain that the report of a speedy peace is much credited in the French army on the Rhine. Individuals who have come from Deux Ponts, report, that there, as also at Landau, a truce for three months had been proclaimed, by beat of drums, and that the preliminaries of peace would be signed before the expiration of that time.

LONDON, April 15.

The late decline of the funds is partly accounted for in the following manner: The Bank have seven millions of Exchequer bills, which occupy so much money as may otherwise be applicable to the purposes of discount. To enable the directors to turn this amount into cash, they are going to fund the whole. The money which this stock, so funded, will produce, is to be appropriated thus: four millions to be advanced to government, on a vote of credit, and three millions to come into circulation.

April 22.

The intelligence contained in the Paris papers, received down to the date of the 19th of the preſent month, is of a more intereſting deſcription than any they have exhibited for a conſiderable length of time. As we mentioned on Wedneſday, terroriſm ſeems again advancing by haſty ſtrides to the poſſeſſion of the centre of government. The Directory are evidently alarmed, and their enemies cannot conceal their triumph. The proclamation they have iſſued, which we have given in another part of this paper, is a compoſition not likely to produce any very powerful effects. At length ſome ſlight notice has been taken of the correſpondence which has paſſed between Mr. Wickham and Mr. Barthelemi; this, however, is taken from an Engliſh paper, and it is not a little remarkable, that on the very period of printing it, heavy penalties were decreed in the Council of five hundred againſt thoſe who ſhould report accounts on the authority of foreign prints!

Nothing further is ſtated in the Paris papers of a commencement of hoſtilities between the Ruſſians and Turks, nor of the invaſion of Hanover by the French—both accounts we conſider as premature.

Yeſterday the governor of the Bank gave public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refuſed to accept the propoſitions of the navy bill holders, made at their laſt meeting, for funding their ſecurities—Another meeting will be held this day.

Yeſterday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee houſe, by an American veſſel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all veſſels whatever in the French ports. The above ſhip from Havre got out with difficulty.

There are letters in town from Spain, which ſtate, that a correſpondence of a moſt ſerious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this fearful reſult, that with reſpect to Spain, inſtead of "a friend the leſs," we ſhall ſhortly have "an enemy the more!"

A letter from Rennes (in a Paris paper) of the date of March 20, ſtates as follows:

"Within a month paſt we have taken more than 100 chiefs of the Chouans, and every day they are brought in here. Emigrants to the number of between two and three hundred had deba'ked, and brought with them a quantity of ammunition. The republicans came up with them between Chateauneuf and Port Malo, made a great carnage, and took their ammunition, together with a number of themſelves, who were immediately ſhot, among whom were the following perſons:

The Count of Bottorel and his two ſons, the Count and the Viſcount de Serrent, the Count de Raimond, the Count de Bottorel-Moreau, the Marquis d'Argenter, the Marquis de St. Andre, the Viſcount de la Roverie, M. de la Ferroniere, M. Langlerie, M. Madel, M. Rouſſeau, Mr. Etienne Brillant, M. Rouſſault, M. Suzannot, M. Champagne, M. Duval, M. Sautel, M. Hypolithe, M. Pire, and M. Nicolar.

Of this number ten were Bretons.

A letter from Rotterdam, received by a gentleman of York, ſays, that the price of grain had conſiderably decreaſed in Holland, particularly rye and barley, and it was ſtill gradually declining.

Our maritime force was never at any former period in ſo excellent and ſo formidable a ſtate as it is at preſent, and we are complete maſters of the ſea, wherever the ocean is capable of bearing on her boſom the burthen of a man of war. Our enemies, per contra, were never as to their maritime force in ſo deplorable a ſtate. We have blocked them up in their ports, from whence, except by ſtealth, they cannot eſcape; and yet the people of this country have great cauſe for complaint. Privateers and other ſmall ſhips of war continually intercept our trading veſſels, and make many valuable captures. Our convoys are not properly attended to, and a ſufficiency of frigates is not at ſea to protect ſuch veſſels as by ſtreſs of weather, bad conduct, or other accidents, may have parted from their convoy. It is in this point, and a tender one it is, that the French have found us vulnerable. We, therefore, hope that ſome new regulation will take place, and that every cauſe for murmer on this ſubject will be removed. Our exports and imports pay moſt exorbitant duties;—we are, therefore, entitled to every protection this country can afford.

When the Americans are meditating the introduction into their code, of an Act of Navigation ſimilar to that which has contributed ſo much to the opulence of England, it becomes them to conſider how they are to be furniſhed with the various articles of luxury, which even the ſimple manners of a Republican require, till the beneficial effect of the act, an increaſe of ſhipping, ſhall be felt. To reſtrain the commerce of others demands a large capital, on the part of thoſe who undertake it, and a Maritime Power, which, though it may, as in the inſtance of France, be deſtroyed in a moment, can only be eſtabliſhed by long time and favourable circumſtances.

About ſeventy men of the 20th regiment landed at Plymouth on Tueſday laſt from on board a tranſport lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies.—Many of them are in an unhealthy ſtate. They are the remains of ſeven hundred fine fellows, who have been thus reduced by the ravages of the yellow-fever.

At Wincanton, on Wedneſday, wheat ſold at 8s. 3d. per buſhel, and bread at 8d. the quartern loaf. Store pigs were quite a drug; out of 250 in the market, ſcarcely 25 ſold. At Chard, wheat has fallen 3s. per buſhel, and ſome ſold as low as 6s.

Two well known ſpeculators in flour, ſome months paſt, refuſed 4l. 10s. per ſack, for a large quantity; the whole of which (a juſt reward of their avarice) was ſpoiled by length of keeping; and a few days ago ſold in Briſtol at 25s. a ſack, to feed pigs.

Veſſels from different parts of the United States of America are almoſt every day entering the ports of Ireland, freighted with articles of the firſt neceſſity; large orders for various kinds of Iriſh manufactures, particularly linens, ſheetings, diapers, tickings, ſacking, mixed and wool cottons, woolens, cambricks, glaſs ware, ſadlery, &c. are expected. The improved quality of various ſorts of Iriſh fabrics ſeem of late to have caught the attention of the Americans, and to have conſiderably increaſed the demand for ſuch products, to be carried acroſs the Atlantic.

NORFOLK, June 9.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Charlotte, Capt. Caleff, in 11 days from Cape Nichola Mole. Capt. Caleff informs that a French Fleet had arrived at Cape Francois, conſiſting of 2 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and 1 ſloop of war, and had brought out 1800 troops. On their paſſage they captured three Engliſh tranſports with troops, bound to the Mole from England. The above fleet is reported to be the forerunner of a large fleet, of 180 ſail of French tranſports, under convoy, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

Immediately on the above news, Admiral Parker got under way with his whole fleet, to cruize to windward, to intercept them.

The Britiſh troops had not done any thing ſince their arrival at the Mole—and it was underſtood there that the French were cannonading St. Marks the 26th of May.

BOSTON, June 9.

By an arrival yeſterday from Leogane, we learn, that the place is ſo completely ſurrounded by Britiſh cruizers, that it is dangerous for an American veſſel to try to get in there.

June 10.

Capt. Rogers, from Cape Francois, mentions the French naval force, which arrived there, to conſiſt of three ſhips of the line, and ten frigates; more were expected. The number of troops he could not aſcertain.—No alteration had occurred reſpecting the treatment of Americans. The day after ſailing he fell in with three Engliſh ſhips, one of ſixty, and two ſeventy-four's; and ſoon after ſaw a ſquadron, which he ſuppoſed from many circumſtances to be French, bound for the Cape, and from the courſe they were ſteering thinks they muſt have fell in with the Engliſh.

By a gentleman from Halifax, we have advices to May 24. The Aſſiſtance was there ſom New-York, with ſeveral other frigates, &c. There were five prizes in the harbour; all taken on their paſſage from Europe for America. The Ocean, one of theſe prizes, had been cleared, though part of her cargo was condemned.

Capt. Saunders, from Leogane, informs us, that the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut, of 64 guns, was loſt on a ledge of rocks, north of Hiſpaniola. The crew were taken off by French boats.

Robert Barclay, Eſq; is appointed commiſſioner on the part of his Britannic Majeſty—and David Howel, Eſq; on the part of the United States, to ſettle the boundary of St. Croix betwixt thoſe nations.

James Sullivan, Eſq; is appointed by the Preſident an agent for the United States in that buſineſs.

June 14.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain at Gibraltar, to his owner in this town, dated April 13.

"Two brigs and a large ſchooner have arrived here with tobacco; they were bound higher up, but on account of the Algerines being out, they put in here. There have been 2 frigates and 3 Zebecks ſpoke with ſome diſtance up, which has again put a ſtop to the commerce in American veſſels up the ſtreights."

Yeſterday a cauſe in the Circuit Court of the United States, which has arreſted much public attention, was decided. It was that wherein the Captain of the Britiſh ſchooner Speedwell, which was ſome time ſince deſtroyed in this harbour, was plaintiff, and Mr. Joſeph Sprague, defendant. The charge was for aiding and aſſiſting in the deſtruction. After a long inveſtigation of the Jury, on the ſecond trial, found a verdict againſt the defendant, for 6147 dollars. The counſel for the plaintiff were Meſſrs. Otis and Lowell--for the defendant Meſſrs. Sullivan, Parſons, and J. Blake.

The laſt week another veſſel brought in a conſiderable quantity of *returned* flour.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated 20th April, 1796---Per the Gloria.

"The great cauſe of this decline is our bounty which has brought corn from all quarters in this country, even from Barbary; and the fact is, our ſcarcity at home was more artificial than real. The farmers, therefore, upon the importation, brought their corn to market, and the conſequence was, that in three or four market days wheat was 40s. per quarter in London.

Price Current.

Wheat 10 to 11s. per buſhel of 70lbs. weight. Flour 35 to 40s. per barrel---dull ſale. Indian cork 3s. 6d. aſked, but no buyers. Barley 2s. 6d. to 3s. per buſhel---vaſt quantities at market.

Capt. Scamman from Cape Nichola Mole, 21 days, confirms the arrival of the French fleet of twenty ſail of the line and tranſports, with 15000 troops, at St. Domingo. About 90 ſail of Engliſh tranſports, and about 600 troops, under convoy of two men of war, had arrived at the Mole.

June 18.

By the arrival of the brig Prudence, Capt. Sanford, in 15 days from Antigua, we learn that St. Lucia ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces on the 26th of May, *at diſcretion*; and that the Britiſh had immediately proceeded to Grenada and St. Vincents.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

Thurſday laſt, the brig Lady Walterſtorff, Capt Gutterſon, arrived here in 36 days from Teneriffe. The Capt. ſays that information had been brought to Teneriffe by way of Spain, before he ſailed from thence, that a peace was concluded betwixt the Emperor and France; but we doubt the authenticity of this account, having advices direct from Cadiz of the 21ſt April, from Paris, the 19th, and from Hamburg, of the 23d, which make no mention of ſuch event having taken place. The peace is ſaid to have been concluded on the 1ſt of May; but we do not think it probable, that if that had been the caſe, that information could have been received of it at Teneriffe on the ninth of May, the day on which this brig ſet ſail.

The Spaniſh ſloop Joſeph de Candalaria, Capt. Domingus, from Carracas, with a cargo of Hides for Philadelphia, was loſt on the the night of the 24th ult. on Metomkin beach. Captain, crew, and part of the cargo ſaved. The Capt. and five of the hands arrived here yeſterday morning in a ſloop from Virginia.

Arrived the brig Nymph Capt. Webb, 15 days from Port-au-Prince, who informs that he left there about 8 ſail of Americans, among which was the ſchooner Nancy, Capt. Hathaway, belonging to this port, the names of the others not recollected.

The brig Little Maria, Duncan, of Philadelphia, was at L'Archaye, waiting for convoy to Port-au-Prince.

Capt. W. further informs, that markets were very dull, and that a ſickneſs prevailed there which carried off numbers of the ſoldiery, and was making great ravages among the ſhipping, to which it was chiefly confined; ſeveral Americans died daily.

Capt Lynde, of the brig Clariſſa, 20 days from Port-au-Prince, under Heneaga was boarded by a Bermudian privateer ſloop, of 4 ſwivels, the captain informed him that he was fully determined to take all Americans from French and Dutch ports, and ſend them into Bermuda. In lat. 25,00 was boarded by a Britiſh ſloop of war, of 20 guns, direct from Bermuda, on a cruize, and treated politely; the captain of this veſſel informed him that twenty ſail of Americans, from French and Dutch ports, were at Bermuda for abjudication, carried in there by Britiſh men of war and cruizers.

Laſt Thurſday evening, to the ſouthward of Delaware capes, capt. Lynde ſaw a privateer ſchooner, which he ſuppoſed to be the Flying Fiſh. He further informs, that the laſt reports received at Port-au-Prince from Cape Francois mentioned the arrival of 3 ſhips of the line, and 14 armed tranſports, with about 6000 troops from France.

Captain Lynde loſt three of his crew by the ſickneſs at Port-au-Prince.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Alexandria, dated the 8th inſt.

"The price of flour has declined rapidly, agreeably to thy expectations—Superfine ſold yeſterday from the waggon at eight dollars per barrel. and but few will purchaſe at that; there is now on hand from twenty to thirty thouſand barrels, and but a ſmall portion of it belong to the merchants here, it being chiefly ſtored with them by the farmers, country merchants and millers, ſome of whom we fear will be very much injured by the ſudden fall of the article."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable merchant in Norfolk, dated June 4th inſt.

"Every thing is at a ſtand here, the accounts from London to the 16th April quote, wheat at 46s. per quarter, which the beginning of the month of March would readily command 116s.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Alexandria, dated the 6th June.

"The preſent will adviſe you that flour has fallen to 9 and 9 1-3 dollars per barrel."

It is with ſincere regret we announce to our fellow-citizens, the death of the amiable and much lamented Major-General WALTER STEWART, of this city, at the premature age of forty years—ſeven of which had been paſſed in the active military ſervice of his country, during the revolution war, on the cloſe of which he had, with honor to himſelf, and diſtinguiſhed advantage to the ſervice, attained to the rank of Brigadier-General in the army of the United States.—He was afterwards appointed Major-General of the firſt diviſion of the Pennſylvania militia.

Returning to private life, he occupied a reſpectable ſtation as a merchant, and eminently practiſing the ſocial virtues, he became endeared to all who enjoyed the pleaſure of his perſonal friendſhip.

An uſeful citizen, an affectionate huſband, father, ſon, and brother, a faithful friend, and a kind maſter, he diſcharged the ſeveral duties, enjoined on theſe relations, with ſo much honor and benificence, as to leave the deepeſt impreſſions of ſorrow for his early death, which has bereft an amiable wife, and ſeven children, of their beſt and deareſt relative, and the community of a deſerving and uſeful member.

His funeral, which was performed with military honours, was numerouſly and reſpectfully attended by his fellow-citizens - The ſociety of the Cincinnati, and the officers of the firſt diviſion of militia, following as mourners.

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage houſe adjoining, and a ſufficiency of ſtabling, waggon-houſe, ſheds, &c. a ſtone tenement and kitchen with a pump and oven therein, an ice houſe, a ſtore houſe and ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone ſmith's ſhop, a ſaw and blade-mill, a griſt mill, in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of burrs, and two boulting cloths, one ſuperfine. The whole pleaſantly ſituated on Wiſſahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-ſtreet, or to E. WHEELER, on the premiſes.

June 22, 1796. ‡

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall's place, in Love-lane, on the firſt of June inſtant, a fat black COW, with ſhort thick horns, a white ſpot on her head, ſome white on her ſhoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the 12th inſtant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtreight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one of which ſtriped, a dark over-jacket, two coloured under do. to, a pair of new ſhoes with double leather ſtrings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and lodges him in gaol ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall receive the above reward or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 5, 1796. *3w. tf.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April laſt a red and white COW, with a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS KLINE.

April 30, 1796. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himſelf HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he ſpeaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of ſoaled ſhoes, one pair of brown cotton ſtockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muſlin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue ſhaloon, with large braſs or metal buttons with ſmall knobs on them, a new ſhirt, and a rorum hat; he alſo took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an Engliſh and Dutch grammar. He calls himſelf a butcher, but can do very little at the buſineſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway within 150 miles ſhall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county on the 8th of June, a Negro man, who calls himſelf Aaron Anderſon, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. Sidney George, in Middle Neck, in Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in eight weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 9th, 1796. ¶

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 28th day of May, a Negro boy who calls himſelf John Aaron, and acknowledges he is a ſervant to Mr. John Roſs, of Germantown, Philadelphia county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 6, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from a paſture at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or ſtreak of white in his forehead, extending to his noſe, his tail is uncommonly thin, though longer than uſual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet ſomewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is ſpirited and trots faſt, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, ſtrong and well made; he is extremely diſpoſed to ſlip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reaſonable charges, will be given by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who ſhall return ſaid horſe, or give information, ſo that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-ſtreet, No. 128.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Meſſuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 46 acres, lying in Blockley townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining land late Dr. Smith's, now of John Nicholſon, Governor Mifflin, Algernon Roberts, and the river Schuylkill. On the premiſes are erected a good ſtone houſe, with a cellar thereunder, a log barn, and a ſpring-houſe. There are five acres of well watered meadow, a young orchard of 250 apple trees, and other fruit, ſuch as pears, cherries, &c. to the amount of about 100 trees more, thereon. There is alſo contained thereon a very convenient ſeat for a mill, ſuited to ſmall works, which may be made advantageous, and alſo a capital ſhad fiſhery, one of the beſt, without exception, upon the Schuylkill. For terms, apply to PHINEAS ROBERTS, on the premiſes, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, who will make the ſame favorable to purchaſers.

June 6, 1796 *

John David Hechſtetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-ſtreet, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above buſineſs of engraving at the ſaid place. He alſo makes inſtruments of wood for thoſe who had the misfortune of loſing an arm or leg; and likewiſe models for ſilverſmiths and iron furnaces, at reaſonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, of honeſt parents, who can board himſelf for the firſt year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796. *

Grand Lodge of New-Jerſey.

THE COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted MASONS of NEW-JERSEY will be at Trenton, on the 5th day of July next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will pleaſe to take notice.

JACOB BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Trenton, May 3, 1796.

RAN away, on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, 5 miles from Philadelphia, an apprentice boy, named CLEMENT SMITH, by trade a maſon, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort buſhy hair, and is pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a pair of ſtriped homeſpun trowſers and a homeſpun ſhirt, a ſtriped under jacket, and an old drab coloured coattee much worn, and took with him two pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of yellow Nankeen trowſers; he talks both Engliſh and German, but is no ſcholar in either. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by DANIEL THOMAS, in Frankford.

Frankford, May 31, 1796. *

TAKEN up treſpaſſing in the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray COWS, with their calves. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

May 30, 1796. * JOHN EVANS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of REES & JONATHAN THOMAS, of the townſhip of Lower Merion, in the county of Montgomery, tanners, is this day diſſolved. All perſons, having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent them; and thoſe indebted to the ſame are requeſted to make payment.

JONATHAN THOMAS.

June 1, 1796.

N. B. The tanning will be continued, as heretofore, by the ſubſcriber.

† JONATHAN THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot, conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeperate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate theſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particular enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the ſoil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premiſes are a two-ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Caſtle, well ſituated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the ſaid townſhip, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. 6w

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey, preſent

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Eſquire, Governor and Chancellor,

The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Eſq; Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Kille, deceaſed, complainants,

and

John Beaſly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint againſt the above defendant, thereby ſetting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants teſtator, the ſaid defendant, of the townſhip of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, being or pretending to be ſeized in fee, or of ſome other good and ſufficient eſtate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the ſaid bill particularly mentioned, ſituate, lying and being on the lower ſide of Alloways Creek, containing, by eſtimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the ſaid defendant, being juſtly indebted to the ſaid teſtator in the ſum of three hundred and ſeven pounds, lawful money of New-Jerſey, in gold and ſilver coin, in order to ſecure the payment thereof, with lawful intereſt for the ſame, did, on the ſeventh day of February, in the year laſt aforeſaid, execute unto the ſaid teſtator a deed of mortgage, in fee ſimple, of the tract of land aforeſaid, with the uſual proviſo or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the ſaid monies; and that the ſaid ſum of money, with the intereſt or any part thereof, had not been paid, according to the ſaid proviſo or condition: and therefore the ſaid complainants do, in and by their ſaid bill, pray that the ſaid defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the ſaid mortgage, or that the ſaid defendant, and all perſons claiming under him, may be forever foreclоſed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the ſaid mortgaged premiſes.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counſel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year laſt paſt, withdrawn out of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and cannot be found within the ſame, ſo as to be ſerved with a ſubpœna iſſued againſt him on the day of the filing of the ſaid bill in this cauſe, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cauſe, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid defendent do cauſe his appearance to be entered in this cauſe, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this preſent day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confeſſo*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legiſlature in ſuch caſe made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the ſaid act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the regiſtry.

¶2m G. CRAFT, Regiſter.

State of New-Jerſey, ſſ.

By John Sparks, Joſeph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Iſrael Lock, ſituated in the townſhip of Deptford, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into two equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Joſeph Hillman, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid Thomas Wilkins, Eſq; Elijah Cozens, and Iſaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more eaſy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," paſſed November 4th, 1789.—Given under, our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES, } Adminiſtrat.
GRIFFITH JONES, }

May 4th, 1796. *

State of New-Jerſey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] preſented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to ſupply the teſtament and laſt will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-ſeventh day of October next, when any perſon intereſted therein, having any objection to the paſſing of ſaid bill, may be heard before the houſe; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of this order, for four weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townſhips of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every perſon concerned is requeſted to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land containing 316 acres called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron tea-kettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
A L S O,	Pocket books and ink-holders
Cloths and caſſimers	Piſtols and burning glaſſes
Chintzes and calicoes	Linens and checks
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Money purſes & ribbons
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Sacking bottoms	Nankeens and muſlins
	Thickſetts, &c. &c.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS loſt, on the 11th inſtant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile ſtone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with ſeveral other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE ONKLEY, owner,
LEWIS BENDER, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, Second-ſtreet, or
NICHOLAS KLINE, Flowertown.

May 14, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3441.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1796.

BERMUDA, June 4.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Lion, Capt. Ash, from London, by which we have received the following late intelligence.

LEGHORN, April 2.

WE experienced a violent storm here a few days ago, which drove ashore five ships and one English frigate.

We are informed that the Bey of Tunis has declared war against England, because the English commanders have seized in the bay of Tunis five French ships loaded with grain for Marseilles, and two frigates and a cutter of the same nation. These prizes are expected here shortly.

PARIS, April 20.

This city is once more surrounded by all the pomp of war. The government has assembled the troops, and established camps around the walls. Yet not a single ground of alarm can be discovered, every thing is perfectly calm at present; the Jacobins have returned to their duty. Of those who form conjectures, and seek to divine the secrets of government, some are of opinion, that these measures have been adopted to restrain the audacity of the Jacobins, previous to the trials of the assassins of the second of September, for whose release it is pretended they have laid some plans; others believed that it is for the purpose of insuring a freedom of opinion to the legislative body, in the approaching debates on the suppression of popular societies; but those who pretend to be more profound in their political speculations, say, that the government have been led to it by a dread of revolt on the part of the workmen and labourers, who are to receive their wages in Mandats. The most trifling circumstances may, in fact, enable the government to form a just idea of the public opinion, or rather the opinion of the multitude. Now it was lately remarked, on the proclamation of the Mandats, that the exclamation of Vive la Republique! thundered forth by the officer, was not repeated by a single person. A cold and gloomy silence prevailed; or rather, instead of the demonstrations of joy formerly evinced, every symptom of discontent was now visible. There is a class of men who are always displeased with the measures of government; a class, born for riot, pillage and blood, whom sanctions denominate the people, but who are really the enemies of the public interest, and can alone be kept within the bounds of duty by the sight of cannon and the bayonet.

The ci-devant Count de Maulevrier, who had been arrested by the police, was released by the Justice before whom he was taken, for want of evidences to substantiate the charge; but he has been again arrested, and brought to Paris.

General Pichegru has at length accepted the embassy to Sweden; but he is to pass two months with his family, at Arbois, before he repairs to Stockholm.

A decree of the Directory has ordered the celebration of the Festival for married persons, on the 10th Floreal, throughout the Republic.

A message was sent from the Executive Directory, stating the amount of the levies of the forced loan; forty-seven departments produced 331,369,917 livres. Assignats, to the amount of 3,157,652,100 livres, have been burnt. There remains yet assignats in circulation to the amount of 25,000 millions. The council ordered the contents of this message to be printed.

April 21.

Geffain—"The army of Italy has begun the new campaign with success; I move that you shall declare, that the army has well deserved of the country." Adopted.

Jean de Brie—"I move that the accounts of the victories gained by the armies of the republic be pasted up in the council, in the manner they are in that of the elders. Adopted.

Camus reported, and the council resolved, to concur with the council of elders in appointing a commission, which shall be employed in watching over the operations of commissaries of the treasury. The former resolution upon this subject has been rejected, in consequence of the council having reserved to themselves only the appointment of the members of the commission.

Vermont, in the name of the commission of expences, declared, that the calumniators in vain endeavoured to make the public believe that the Mandats will share the same fate as assignats—"No, said he, the Legislative Body will sooner dissolve themselves, than not keep their promises." Vermont finished, by a very long resolution, in order to accelerate the fabrication of Mandats, and which was adopted.

The following are the objects to which it relates.

Seven hundred millions of Mandats, of the value of 500 livres each; 500 millions of 100 livres each; 400 millions of 50 livres each; 300 millions of 20 livres each; and 500 millions of Mandats, of one livre each; making a total of 2400,000,000 Mandats, which are to be fabricated.

The paper shall be of an extraordinary texture, so as to be easily distinguished from any other paper, and made only in one manufactory; the workmen shall engage themselves formally not to quit the manufactory before their operations are finished.

Immediately after the emission of the 2400 millions of Mandats, the instruments and plates for their fabrication shall be deposited in the National Archives.

Letters from Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and most of the principal commercial towns, state, that all commerce is suspended, and that nothing is sold, except articles of the first necessity.

The factious are alarmed at the vigorous measures which have been taken to suppress them; they are gone to hide their fury in their subterraneous caverns. Their groupes are dispersed. Paris wears an appearance of tranquility. But government must not relax its vigilance; it must not be forgotten, that tho' dispersed on the 12th Germinal, last year, the terrorists again attacked the National Convention on the 1st of Prairial, and dipped their hands in the blood of Ferrand.

During the whole of yesterday, patroles of horse constantly paraded the bridges, and dispersed the groupes wherever they assembled.

General Duthil has forcibly dissolved an association which had been formed at Nantz, under the appellation of the literary chamber. He ordered all the doors to be locked, and the registers and papers to be seized. The motive he assigned for this conduct was, that the object of the association was to annihilate the existing government, and to restore the constitution of 1793.

The armed force is augmented; troops are encamped in the plains of Grenelle and Sablons; one column is in constant motion, and passed last night in the suburb of St. Authony.

At Marseilles, in obedience to a proclamation of General Serviez, all the arms in the towns have been carried to the places appointed for them. Thus the whole of this great commune is disarmed. The citizens upon guard find their musquets every night at their posts, so that they go to the parade as to the public walks, with their hands in their pockets.

The inhabitants of Orleans complain loudly of the military despotism exercised by the battalion of Gers. Every citizen who has the misfortune to wear powder, or a decent coat, is insulted.

By a decree of the directory, all agents of the administration, and persons holding public offices, are to have their salaries reduced to the sums at which they were originally fixed, to be paid in Mandats. Those of each administration are not to exceed the average of 3000 livres per annum. The maximum to be 8000—the minimum 1200. Their first payment will be made two thirds in Mandats, and one third in assignats.

The "Observer of the South" states, that the master of a vessel, which left Genoa on the 14th, and arrived at Marseilles on the 17th, reports, that at his departure, the people of Genoa, in a state of insurrection, had taken up arms, and that the French emigrants had received orders to quit the town.

The ships, which carried out the agents of government to St. Domingo, sailed from Rochefort with a most favourable wind. The ship which accompanied them beyond Cape Finisterre has returned, and brought word that they had escaped all the English cruizers.

Part of the artillery has already been placed in the camp formed under the walls of Paris in the plain of Grenelle. This camp, it is said, is to consist of 20,000 men. Its object is not known.

The day before yesterday domiciliary visits were made at Ivry, a village in the neighbourhood of Paris; when citizen Maulevrier was arrested on a charge of having commanded a part of the armed force of the section of the Luxembourgh, in the month of Vendemaire, and of carrying on a correspondence with the emigrants.

Extract of a letter from the Consul General of the French Republic at Tunis, to the Minister of Marine,

"20th Ventose.

"The dastardly English have just proved that there is nothing sacred in their eyes. Yesterday a division of their ships of war carried off, under the fort of Goulette, in the most open contempt of the rights of nations and of neutrality, two small vessels of the Republic, together with the frigate the Nemesis, which had been before taken from these pirates. To complete their wickedness, when at the proposal of their admiral, I sent for the crews of the ships they had [illegible], the brigands would not give up the sailors. Vengeance, Frenchmen! Vengeance!

April 23.

We are assured, that the salary of each member of the two councils now amounts to one hundred livres a day.

It is said, that the 21st inst. is the day fixed for the trial of the assassins of September.

April 24.

The Palais Royal was surrounded yesterday by the troops. This measure was principally directed against the merchants of specie: several have been taken up.

It is said that the magnific Diamond from the Garde Meubles, called Le Regent, was sent a few days ago to Prussia, for the payment of 10,000 horses, bought there for the army.

Extract from the official letters from Havre, addressed to the Minister of the Marine, dated April 18.

"We hold, at last, Sydney Smith, that English incendiary, who burnt our ships at Toulon, the same man who lately endeavoured to set fire to the magazines of Havre; he, in short, who had sworn and promised to Pitt, to make of our seaports and of our fleets nothing but heaps of ashes, anchored in the night in this road with the Diamond, which he commanded, he came to carry off the Vengeur, and after a brisk cannonade he boarded her; when several small vessels, sent to meet him, attacked him, and forced him to surrender, with several officers of the English navy. His intention to set fire to this place admits not of a doubt, for he had with him a faggot dipped in sulphur, like that which was found some months ago under one of our frigates in the dock.

"We inform you, that having at Havre no place sufficiently safe to keep him, we have sent him to Rouen, under a safe and good escort, until the national justice shall pronounce upon the attempts of this monster.

"We are assured, that the Directory have just sent orders to have him conveyed to Paris, where he will be imprisoned as an incendiary.

"There is a rumour of complaints, addressed by the French government to the magistrates of Basil, but we do not know the reasons.

"The news of an insurrection at Genoa, of the inhabitants the most attached to French, seems to be confirmed; but we have no details."

April 25.

The General in Chief of the army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

"After three days movement to deceive us, General Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

"The General Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with an intrepidity, which characterizes the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right. I ordered General Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madona de Savona.

On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte-Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by fifteen hundred men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade of Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterises a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt. The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

"During the night, General Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte-Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the Generals Bertier and Mchena, the commissioner Salicetti, with a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d, at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when General Massena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded; two of their Generals, Roccavina and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three and four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours, were taken.

"When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgment.

"Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the President from the Executive Directory.

"Citizen Representatives, the fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only, for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant.—We have to-day to announce to you a victory, decisive and most memorable, gained by that army at Monte-Lezino over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise 40 pieces of cannon, with horses, mules and ammunition waggons, 15 stand of colours, all their equipage, and several magazines.

"Our troops, generals, officers, soldiers, all are covered with glory, and have shown themselves worthy to defend the name of liberty.

"The general in chief, Buonaparte, again directed this attack. The other generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Messena, Cervoni, Cosse, Menarde, and Goubert. This last was wounded in leaping into the entrenchments of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"The general Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having evinced the most gallent resistance, with some regiments, which were taken with him.

"You will declare without doubt, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

This declaration was made upon the instant by acclamation, and the Council resolved, that in two hours it should again read the message of the Directory, which should be printed, posted up, and sent to all the administrations of the armies.

LONDON, April 26.

The Executive Directory have, at length, sent an address to the armies, in which they tell them that the time is come for the renewal of hostilities; and, in a stile of bombast well suited to their exorbitant pretensions, proclaim their determination of forcing their enemies to accept the ignominious terms of peace which they have proposed, and which they have the modesty to denominate the most just and moderate.

Madame Pethion, who went three years ago to ride in the Bois de Boulogur, near Paris, every morning, in order to out-face the Queen of France, has lately petitioned for 2000 livres, to prevent herself from starving. The same lady got above half a million, by procuring passports for those persons whom the infamies of her husband obliged to quit France.

Spain and France have agreed that all confiscated property in consequence of the war shall be restored to the respective owners.—*Status quo ante Bellum* here attaches to individuals—What a condescension in those two great nations! Right shall take place, and a man is to have the property that belongs to him!!! Spain did not act on such principles with this country in respect to the Manilla Ransom. To lose her honour was nothing, but to have her monarchy in danger was matter of serious consideration indeed!

April 27.

We this morning received the Paris Journals to the 25th inst. They bring the important intelligence of the recommencement of hostilities in Italy. Two battles have been fought between the French and the united Austrian and Sardinian armies, both of which we are sorry to say, terminated in the defeat of the latter. By the message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred it appears, that the latter victory, that of Monte-Lezino, was very decisive, the Austrians and Sardinians losing 10,500 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, colours, &c. &c.

April 28.

The mass of French papers which we received yesterday, together with the length of the important intelligence which they contained, prevented us, though we gave their principal contents, from entering into that regular detail of particulars, which we have now an oportunity of doing.

We yesterday gave an account of two battles fought in Italy, both of which ended unfavourable for the allied Austrian and Sardinian arms.

The first, which took place on the 14th instant, was contested with great obstinacy on either side; though it finally terminated to the disadvantage of the Austrians, who are stated by their adversaries to have lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly 4000 men.

Of the last, we know nothing more than the general statement of the Directory, who say that the Austrians and Sardinians lost 10,500 men (of which 8000 were prisoners) with all their

magazines, baggage, and ammunition, and 40 pieces of cannon.

It is worthy of remark, that the day on which this battle took place is not specified; and that it is called the battle of Monte Lezino which appears to be the very place at which the first battle was fought, though that is denominated the battle of Montenotte. What reason the Directory could have for publishing the general's letter in one instance, and not in the other, remains to be seen. It certainly exposes them to a suspicion of having exagerated their advantages, and we have little doubt but that this will prove to be the case.

The different papers contain reflections on the official notes which passed between Mr. Wickham and M. Barthelemi; and their conductors have, as predicted, been careful to translate the patriotic observations of the Jacobin and opposition prints here, which are always ready to supply our enemies with arguments against ourselves.

Though the advantages obtained by the French in Italy are certainly of great importance to them, in their future operations, yet are they by no means so decisive as they are stated to be in the opposition prints, even admitting the account contained in L'Eclair to be correct, which we firmly believe not to be the case. The French state the whole loss of their enemy to amount to 14,500 men, killed, wounded, and taken; and the opposition prints represent this loss as to amount to an annihilation of the allied army. When our readers are told, that the army consisted of 111,000 men, and that the country which they occupy is peculiarly favourable to defensive operations, the folly and absurdity of such representation will be sufficiently manifest.

Lieutenant Ellicott, first-lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate La Revolutionaire, is promoted to the rank of master and commander, for his conduct in the late action between that ship and the French frigate La Unite.

A letter from Hanover, dated April 20, says, "His highness the duke of Brunswick is gone to Magdeburgh, where he will meet count Hangwitz, the Prussian minister of state. The Magdeburgh regiments will soon be in motion. It is also said, that, besides the Prussians, 15000 Hanoverians, 5000 Brunswickers, and 5000 Hessians will take the field, for the defence of the line of neutrality. The whole force destined for this purpose will amount to 60,000 men, and be commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

An American vessel arrived at Hull on Monday night last from Amsterdam, which place she left on Sunday, the master of which reports, that the Dutch fleet was lying in the Texel, and consisted of seven two deckers, two frigates, and two or three other small vessels.

A letter from Leghorn of the 2d inst. mentions, that the Bey of Tunis has declared war against England, in consequence of admiral Waldegrave having taken some French ships in the harbour of Tunis.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state a report of an action having been fought between the Russians and Persians near mount Caucasus, in which the latter sustained a total defeat.

This morning his majesty reviewed the royal regiment of Lancashire militia, commanded by colonel Stanley, on the lawn at Blackheath, previous to their going into the situation appointed them for the summer season.

Yesterday brigadier-general Grayham, and the officers lately arrived from France, who were prisoners so long in Gaudaloupe, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, to make him their grateful acknowledgments for the great attention his royal highness has shewn to them in their promotion during their confinement.

Tuesday intelligence was received at the post-office, of the safe arrival of the Duke of Cumberland packet at Falmouth on Sunday, from Jamaica, after a passage of 36 days. This packet was reported to have been taken. The letters brought by her are of an older date than those received by the last packet, and consequently contain no news.

The Cumberland was convoyed to Cape Nichola Mole by the Cormorant sloop of war, and a schooner of 12 guns; and after buffeting about for 9 days, they found themselves driven by a lee current and adverse winds back to Jamaica, at a time they imagined they were off Cape Tiberon.

From the Mole, the packet was detained for government dispatches till the 28th of Feb. the packet was convoyed to Crooked island by the Severn of 44 guns, which ship she left in the bay on the 3d of March. She spoke the Olive Branch, of Liverpool for Philadelphia, out 36 days, all well, on the 27th of March, in lat. 36, 54, long. 42, 13; and in lat. 46, 39, long. 10, 2, spoke the American brig Rebecca, from Surrinam for Hamburgh, out 9 weeks, all well, on the 14th of April. On the 22d of April, she fell in with his majesty's ship Hector, and in consequence of her leaky condition was seen by that vessel as far as Scilly.

The Duke of Cumberland, on her outward bound passage, owed her safety to an ingenious device.—When within a day's sail of Martinique, she was chased by two schooner privateers, one of which gained on her; at night, however, setting a light afloat, the enemy pursued it, and thus the packet escaped: she did not touch at Barbadoes, but carried the mail for Grenada, Tobago, &c. to Martinique.

April 29.

Our readers will recollect, that we some time ago predicted the failure of some mercantile houses at Hamburgh, from their extensive dealings with the government of France. This prediction has been completely verified, by the recent failure of one of the first commercial houses, not only in Hamburgh, but in Europe; we mean the well known house of Walkiers, which is stopped for no less a sum than two millions sterling. M. Walkiers, who has invariably been a most strenuous advocate for the principles of Democracy, supplied the French armies with provisions, during their stay in the Netherlands; and has continued during the whole progress of the war, to afford to the government of Paris every possible assistance. The consequence has been such as might be expected. The French government, bound by no one principle but self-interest, have neglected to pay the demands of Walkiers, for the articles with which he has supplied them; and all his bills upon France have been returned protested. Speculations in corn may perhaps have contributed to augment his distress; but the real cause of his failure was his conection with the French government, who, we have reason to believe, are at this time indebted to him to the amount of the whole sum for which he has failed; and it is more than probable that the corn which he purchased was destined for France.

Another house at Hamburgh, that of the Prussian Consul, Hesse, has also stopped; the principal of which is said to have absconded, and even to have put an end to his existence.

From the Star, a London paper, of the 27th of April, from which the following are extracts.

ADDRESS.

The Executive Directory to the French Armies.

DEFENDERS of the country, the moment approaches when you are again to take up your victorious arms; the moment approaches when you are to quit a repose, to which you consented in the hope alone that it would lead to an honorable peace; but the seas of blood which have flowed have not yet satiated the rage of your enemies. They unquestionably imagine that we are about to abandon the fruits of our victories, at the very moment when success is ready to crown them. They imagine that we are about to demand of them as cowards a peace, which we have offered them as generous enemies. Let them conceive these unworthy expectations; we will not be surprised; they have never combated for liberty; but what they cannot be ignorant of is, that the brave armies with which they wish again to try their strength, are the same by which they have been so often subdued. No; they have not forgotten the prodigies of French valour; they still recollect with terror, both the redoubts of Gemmappes, and the Plains of Fleurus, and the frozen rivers of Holland, they recollect that the Alps and the Pyrences have opposed to you but feeble barriers, and that the Peninsula of Quiberon became the tomb of all the particidal slaves, which in the hopes of subjecting you to the yoke of a master dared to set their feet on the soil of the Republic. If they could have forgotten all this, you will bring it to their recollection by blows still more terrible; you will learn them finally, that nothing can resist the efforts of a great nation which determines to be free.

Brave warriors, you have afforded an example of disinterestedness which cannot exist unless among Republicans. Oftentimes, amidst the greatest scarcity of provisions, of an almost absolute want of the most indispensable objects, you have displayed that heroical patience, which, joined to your impetuous valour, so eminently distinguishes you, and will signalize you to all nations, and to the eyes of posterity. Republican soldiers you will preserve this great character; and at the moment when your situation has been ameliorated, when with an unanimous voice the Representatives of the nation have taken measures to provide efficaciously for your wants, you will redouble also your vigour and courage, to put an end to a war which can be terminated by new victories alone.

In vain has the French government manifested to all powers which wage war against France, a sincere wish to restore at length the repose of exhausted Europe, it has in vain made to them the most just and moderate propositions; nothing has been capable of removing their deplorable blindness. Yes, brave warriors, we must still have victories; and it is your energy alone that can put a stop to this devastating scourge. Prepare therefore for a last effort, and let it be decisive: let every thing yield to, let every thing be dissipated by your phalanxes; let the new flags of your enemies, carried off by your triumphant hands, form, with the preceeding ones, the trophy, with which, in the name of France, always great in her misfortunes, always just in her prosperity, the equitable peace you will give to the world will be proclaimed.

HANOVER, April 20

Besides the Prussian troops, it is said 15,000 Hanoverians, 5000 of the Brunswick troops, and 5000 Hessians, are to take the field, to defend the line of neutrality. The whole force destined for that purpose, is to consist of 60,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

We have this moment received accounts, that on the 8th instant all negociations for peace were broken off at Basle.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 26.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 26.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extract, have been received at this Office from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Falmouth, April 20.

I have the pleasure to inform their Lordships, that on the 13th instant, at four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general chace to a French frigate to windward; the Revolutionaire being far astern was tacked by signal to cut the chace from the shore; and I had the pleasure to see her just before dark, in a situation to weather the enemy upon a different board, which obliged her also to tack.

The night setting in cloudy, we lost sight of the chase before nine o'clock, when she bore up; but not unobserved by that zealous and attentive officer Capt. Cole, who pursued and closed with her at half past eleven; and not being able to prevail upon her commander to surrender without resistance, he opened a close and well-directed fire upon her, which was faintly returned, and after a second broadside, the enemy struck, and proved to be the national frigate L'Unite, from L'Orient to Rochfort, mounting 38 guns, 12 and 6 pounders, manned with 255 men, eight or nine of whom were slain, and eleven or twelve desperately wounded. La Revolutionaire happily had no men hurt; and it appears that she was manœuvred by Captain Cole in the most officer-like manner, and the attack made with great gallantry.

I have the honour to inclose the report, which he has made of the good conduct of his officers and ship's company upon this occasion; and from the high terms in which he speaks of his first lieutenant Mr. Ellicott, who I know to be a good officer, I have thought proper to give him an order to command the prize to England.

L'Unite was reputed one of the greatest sailors in the French navy, and is a very fine frigate, only seven years old.

The wife of the Governor of the port of Rochfort, Madame Le Large, and her family, were on board, who, with her son, an ensign of the ship, I suffered to return to France in a neutral vessel, taking the parole of the young man not to serve until exchanged.

La Revolutionaire, at Sea, April 13.

SIR,

It being so dark when I came along side the French frigate L'Unite that you could not observe the conduct of the two ships, I beg leave to report to you, that not being able to prevail upon her commander, Citizen Durand, to surrender, after some minutes conversation, I opened a close and well directed fire upon him. After we had sustained the fire of his stern chaces some time, and upon firing the second broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same moment directed the helm to be put to port, in order to board him, as the ships were going under a press of sail at the rate of ten knots, and drawing near the shore.

Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my first lieutenant, Edward Ellicott, for his very particular attention in keeping sight of the chace, and for his steady and manly courage when close engaged: the chearfulness with which he put himself at the head of the boarders promised me the happiest success, if that event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the enemy's calling to surrender.

In this short conteft the highest praise is due to my officers and ship's company, and the effect of their steady conduct is striking in the number of killed and wounded, of which a list is annexed.

I cannot sufficiently express my good fortune in not having lost an officer or man, which is to be attributed to the enemy's firing at the masts and rigging. I am &c.

FRA. COLE.

Sir *Edward Pellew*, Bart. &c.

L'Unite, Citizen Durand, commander.

Killed 9—Wounded 11.

Indefatigable, Falmouth, April 23, 1796.

SIR,

I have the most sensible pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiraity of my arrival at this port, accompanied by the French National frigate La Virginie, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, Captain de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, four days ago, to cruize off the Lizard in this favourite frigate, which is considered the finest ship and fastest sailer in the French navy, and of the largest dimensions, being 158 feet long, and 40 feet broad.

On Wednesday morning the 20th inst. after I had sealed my dispatches for their Lordships, laying to under the Lizard, with the squadron waiting for the French frigate L'Unite, our prize, to weather that point, I observed a ship coming in from the sea, which in my mind looked rather suspicious, and on her not answering the private signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave chace to her, accompanied by the Amazon and La Concorde, (having by signal directed La Revolutionaire to attend her prize into port, and the Argo to proceed to Plymouth.) The superior sailing of the Indefatigable gave me the satisfaction of coming up with her, after a chace of fifteen hours, and running one hundred and sixty-eight miles. Fortunately the wind prevented her for steering from Ushant, or she must have escaped.

A little past midnight I commenced action with the enemy, which was closely continued, under a crowded sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen mast and main top-mast being shot away: the Indefatigable was not much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-top-mast, the main-top sail was rendered useless by an unlucky shot cutting both leech-ropes. In this situation we passed the enemy without the power of avoiding it, having no after sail to back, and I had long discovered we had not only to combat a ship of large force, but that her commander was completely master of his profession, in whose presence I could not commit myself with impunity, by throwing my ship in the wind, without submitting to be raked by her.

She had not at this time struck, and we kept close ahead of her, reeving new braces, to enable us to bring the ship to, to renew the attack.

At this period La Concorde appeared in sight, close under her stern; and, upon the enemy seeing her, she fired a gun to leeward, and struck her light as a signal of surrender.

Although a very few minutes would have placed the Indefatigable again along side of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further resistance, had not the Concorde so timely come up.

I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on so many courses, which nothing but the most delicate observance of my signals would have enabled them to do, their distance astern being so great.

Their lordships are well aware how difficult it is in a night action with a flying enemy, whose rate of sailing is little inferior to her antagonist, to choose a situation; and, when it is remembered how often this ship changed her's in the action, I need scarcely say what great attention was paid to my orders by every officer under my command.

To lieutenants Pellowe, Thompson, and Norway, my thanks are above expression. Lieutenant Williams, of the Marines, and Mr. Bell, the master, who were immediately about my person, rendered me the utmost essential services. The ship's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and are endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifested on this occasion nothing but ardour and zeal.

But above all other pleasures I feel, is that of informing their lordships that I have lost neither officer nor man in the conteft. The enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed, 17 badly wounded, and 10 slightly: the ship much shattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold from shot holes.

I have sent La Concorde to Plymouth with La Virginie, and shall proceed with the Amazon, who has lost her head, for the same place, to-morrow, in order to repair the damages we have sustained in the action. I am, &c.

EWD. PELLEW.

Extract of a letter from Vice-admiral Murray, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North-America, to Evan Nepean, Esq: secretary of the admiralty.

On the 11th inst. arrived L'Aurore (French corvette) prize to his majesty's ship Cleopatra. She had only 50 men on board when taken.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 26, 1796.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's ship La Pomone, at sea, the 8th of April, 1796.

I beg you will inform their lordships, that on the 7th inst. le Buc du Raz bearing N. E. by E. several sail were seen in the N. E. quarter; and upon the signal for a general chace being made, it was soon perceived that they were a small convoy standing through the straits, between the Saints and the continent. As the weather appeared settled and fine, I considered that it was a proper opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the passage, and continued working through, with the tide in our favour, after them; but wind falling, when we were in the bay on the other side, I found it was impossible to cut off the brig who escorted them, as she stood close towards Camaret Point, at the entrance of the Goulette going up to Brest, and among the rocks. The boats of the squadron however captured the vessels in the inclosed list, who are all laden with corn and flour. A sloop belonging to the convoy got off with the corvette, which I understand was Le Voltiguer, of 16 guns.

A list of vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the boats of the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. within the Saints on the coast of France, on the 7th of April, 1796.

A brig, La Marie, of St Maloes, 150 tons, laden with wheat—sent to England.

A brig, name unknown, 100 tons, laden with flour—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, 120 tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A sloop, name unknown, 70 tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, 90 tons, laden with wood and wine—scuttled and sunk.

J. B WARREN.

ADMIRLTY OFFICE, April 26, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's ship La Pomone, off the Saints, the 16th of April, 1796.

I beg you will inform their lordships, that on the 15th inst. at 11 P. M. a sail being discovered in the N. E. quarter, I immediately gave chace, and at three A. M. I came up with her in this ship; she proved to be La Robuste ship corvette, mounting 22 guns and 145 men, just come from Brest, bound to l'Orient.

The squadron under my command also captured a brig, loaded with salt, from Corsica, on the 30th inst.

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a stout able young man, and has about 12 months to serve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-street.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 30.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de la Cuba, dated April 14, 1796.

"Captain Thomas Cottrel, of the American sloop Eliza, of Charleston, sailed from the port of St. Jago on the 23d of February, bound for port Antonio, in Jamaica, and on the 2d of March, on her return back to this port, was boarded by two French schooner privateers, one commanded by captain Henry, called the Triumphant, the other called the Flibustier, captain unknown, who boarded the said sloop, and took her boat from her; 14 days after boarding her the two schooners arrived in this port with the sloop's boat, and nothing has been heard of the said sloop Eliza since; she had on board three negroes on freight, and cash, the sum unknown, but supposed to be about 2000 dollars."

An accident happened yesterday noon, on board his majesty's ship Africa, at Port Royal, that might have been productive of the most dreadful consequences, and which, narrow as it was in its operation, destroyed two seamen, wounded five others, and blew away part of the deck, and set fire to the ship. A supply of gun-powder was received on board, when a barrel placed on the gangway leading to the magazine, and separated from it by only an inch board, suddenly exploded, without any visible cause. The greater part of the crew instantly jumped overboard, and the confusion for a few moments was such as may be imagined, but cannot be related. The great presence of mind and extreme exertions of capt. Home and his officers enabled them to surmount the danger of their situation, without sustaining any other loss.

May 17.

Letters from captain Ball, of his majesty's ship Argonaut, mentions his having run ashore and burnt a French privateer brig of 14 guns, and 72 men, named La Vanquier. She is the same that captured the ship Ambuscade.

BOSTON, June 15.

A doctor Hildreth, of Deerfield, N. H. has been apprehended at Newbury-Port, for passing counterfeit French republican crowns. Though well executed, they may easily be detected. The left wing of liberty comes down almost to the bottom of the pillar in the false, whereas, in the true ones, it does not reach more than half way.

June 17.

Flour is higher we believe, at present, in America, than in scarcely and other part of the world. Eighty barrels have lately arrived here from Surrinam. It was purchased there for eight dollars and paid a freight of two. One whole cargo, made a voyage from Norfolk to England, and then to Boston, not finding a market. Flour, however, still continues at a high price.

OF ST. LUCIA — DECISIVE.

Our last Mercury contained accounts of the disasters which occurred to the British in the first part of their attempt upon St. Lucia. Their force, however, principally directed against this small island, enabled them to continue the siege, (notwithstanding their very severe losses) till the resources of the French, weakened, to strengthen Guadaloupe, were partly exhausted. Possessed of an impregnable fort, Morne Fortune, the Republicans could not be beat into a surrender; but the want of ammunition obliged them at length to capitulate. Among other stipulations in the capitulation, it is said that the whites were allowed to continue in possession of their estates; the regular troops to be sent to France, — and the blacks to be sent to Africa. The loss of the French has never been suggested. Pigeon island remained in the hands of the French; but would of course surrender in a few days.

The particulars which we have here recited, were principally received by Capt. Wait, who arrived on Tuesday in fifteen days from Martinique. It was the news current just before he sailed; and he had great reason to believe it authentic.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

Capt. Cornell, of the brig Carolina, 15 days from Mariguanne, on the 15th inst. spoke the brig Eagle, Capt. Holland, from the Isle de Los, out 42 days, bound to Savannah, lat. 29, 13. Capt. Holland left at the Isle de Los, the ship Charleston, Dennison, and sloop Polly, Denisa, of Charleston; and informs, that the ship Connecticut, Carman, of New-York, was stranded on the coast of Africa, vessel lost, crew saved.

Left at Martinique, schooner Polly, of Philadelphia.

Captain Kenzie, of the ship Olive, from Limerick, was boarded on Monday last, lat. 40, 39, long. 71, 03, by the British frigate Hussar, the captain of which pressed three of his men, and examined all his passengers, but permitted them to proceed on.

Captain Weyms, of the Hussar, informed Captain Kenzie that he was cruising for the French frigate L'Insurgente.

The L'Insurgente sailed from Sandy Hook on Sunday night last. Captain Kenzie gives it as his opinion, that from the course the Hussar was steering, it is likely they may fall in with each other.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Gibraltar, to a mercantile house in New-York, dated May 9, per the Eliza, via Philadelphia.

"The Algerines have given three months for the United States to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be time enough. We have some fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of some uncommon preparations making in Cadiz within these few days."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman belonging to Salem, and directed to his owner, in Salem, Massachusetts, dated

"Isle of France, March 26, 1796.

"American produce is very dull here, and in no demand. Some articles are 50 per cent lower than in America. Coffee is rising daily, the price is now 15 1-2 dollars per sack, of 100 French lbs. and scarce any to be had at that rate. The governor is respected, and the island is in a state of defence; but they fear a visit from the English fleet. However it would be difficult to take the island, and indeed almost impossible; but the port could be easily blockaded, as the French have only a few frigates in these seas.

"There are 6 or 8 Americans here, all making bad voyages, and we hear of a dozen more expected every moment, who must sink half their capitals. A ship, captain Boit, alias Boyd, belonging to Boston, who came from the N. W. coast of America by the route of China, and has made a successful voyage, says the Straits of Sunda are full of American vessels.

A report from Boston, via New-Bedford, says a part of Martha's Vineyard has been inundated and sunk.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 21.

The honorable Fisher Ames arrived in town on Saturday last.

The President of the United States arrived in the city of Washington on the 18th instant, and at this place the 19th. He is accompanied by the Son of his illustrious friend, Fayette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Extract of a letter dated Caymites, June 7, received by the brig Nymph, Capt. Sullivan, arrived at the fort.

"The Brigands have adopted a new mode of warfare, which, from its destructive consequences on our part, bids fair to be successful on theirs. This is, to penetrate to our habitations, avoiding the great roads and bye paths, and consequently all our formidable posts and camps, and thus dash in among us, when lulled in security, we are in the arms of sleep, and when, alas, that sleep is our death. Several inhabitants in their beds have been murdered, their houses robbed, and their strong healthy negroes driven away; so recently as three days since, a gentleman whose custom it was to sleep late, was murdered at table, by a bayonet plunged into his breast, and what is wonderful, his wife and infant, just returned from Baltimore, escaped in the woods. We are in continual alarm; at present there are parties out every day, and at night the Planters rendezvous at one place, to repose."

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, June 14.

"Our custom-house have entered into a resolution respecting the exportation of coffee and sugar, not allowing the former to be cleared, excepting for England, unless 52/4 per cwt. sterling is paid here, and 7/6 for the latter.

The vessel that brought the above was obliged to reland her cargo, although the loading was completed two days before the instructions were given.

From the brig Anna, Capt. Maffet, arrived at the fort in 14 days from Gonaives, we learn the following particulars, viz:—That the schooner Industry, Capt. M'Caine, from this port to Port au-Prince, was taken by a French privateer, and sent in there, where part of her cargo, consisting of provisions, was taken out, sold, and paid for at market price; afterwards the Industry was permitted to proceed on her intended voyage, and was to sail in a few days after the Anna.

A summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, from 1st Oct. 1794, to the 30th September 1795.

To Russia,	Dollars,	69,221
Sweden and its dominions,		894,852
Denmark and do.		1,962,261
United Netherlands and do.		2,884,417
Great-Britain and do.		9,218,548
Hamburgh, Bremen and other Hanse towns		9,655,524
France and its dominions,		12,653,635
Spain and do.		4,764,864
Portugal and do.		764,285
Italian ports,		1,223,150
East-Indies,—generally,		1,023,142
Africa,—generally,		470,027
West-Indies,—generally,		1,534,348
North-west coast of America,		44,063
Europe,—generally,		684,127
Dollars,		47,155,556

Treasury Department, Revenue Office, May 9th, 1796.

TENCH COXE,
Comissioner of the Revenue.

Value of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from each state.

Newhampshire,	Dollars,	230,420
Massachusetts,		7,025,707
Rhode-Island,		1,222,890
Connecticut,		829,447
New-York,		10,261,356
New-Jersey,		130,818
Pennsylvania,		11,518,268
Delaware,		158,046
Maryland,		5,810,857
Virginia,		3,490,288
North-Carolina,		492,429
South-Carolina,		4,999,077
Georgia,		695,969
Dollars,		47,155,556

The ship America, from the Isle of France for l'Orient, was taken and carried into Falmouth.

Arrived at this port on Sunday evening, the ship Olive, Capt. M'Kenzie, in 47 days from Limerick. By this arrival no later European intelligence is received than already brought.

On June 20th, in lat. 39, 57, long. 60, 35, Captain M'Kenzie of the Olive, spoke a brig from Rotterdam, bound to Rhode-Island, 53 days out—all well.

Extract of a letter from Savanna, dated June 18th, 1796.

"I have nothing new to say, only that Charleston has once more been visited by fire. Our accounts came last night. Upwards of 200 houses, &c. have been destroyed, on the north side of Broad-street, from Jacks's shop to the state-house; Church-street, on both sides, from Queen to Broad-street; Queen-street, both sides, from Meeting-street to the Bay; two thirds of Union-street; all Union-street continued; five houses on the bay, I believe, including Penman's and Corre's houses, warehouses, &c.—The loss is great indeed.—A calculation has been made, and supposed moderate at £ 500,000.

☞ A special meeting of the *American Philosophical Society* will be held at their hall next Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. As the occasion of the meeting is mournfully interesting, all the members now in the city are requested to attend.

By order of the Vice-Presidents,
R. PATTERSON, Sec.
June 29.

WE, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by law to take subscriptions for the Gap, New-Port and Wilmington TURNPIKE ROAD, do hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend by adjournment for that business, at the house of Samuel Cochran, on the 26th day of the 8th month (called August) next.

JOSHUA PUSEY,
JACOB LINDLEY,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES BOYD.

Chester county, 4th Mo. 25th, 1796.

FOR SALE AT
Whiteside's Tea Warehouse,
No. 99, North Second-street,

Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
} TEAS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1796. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in Brandywine township, Chester county, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and half a mile distant from the old Lancaster road, containing 100 acres, and upwards, of excellent land, a good proportion of which is timber and meadow ground. This place adjoins Little Brandywine creek, has a dwelling, &c. and is well calculated for extensive water-works; now in the possession of John Davis. For terms of sale, apply to ROBERT RALSTON,
No. 90, South Second-street.
Philadelphia, June 28, 1796.

OFFICE
For the Sale of Real Estates,

Is opened by the subscribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the state of Pennsylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

Also several large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and several other states in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.
June 29, 1796. 3m

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, last night, a small bay MARE, about 14 hands high, well made, about six years old, shod all round, and one of her fore feet much worn. Whoever secures the mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner get the mare again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or eight for the mare only.

DANIEL MARTIN.
Bucks county, Middletown,
June 28, 1796. ‖

TO BE LET
On shares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 24.

A letter dated the 8th inst. from Cuba, mentions that nothing particular had occurred there; but informs of the arrival of a French squadron at Cape Francois, and the French Commissioners at Spanish St. Domingo.

May 23.

Accounts received from the Havanna state, that eight French privateers had assembled there, for the purpose of intercepting our homeward bound fleet; they were one brig, of 18 guns, five schooners from 10 to 14 guns, one sloop, of 8 guns, and a small vessel, of 2 guns; an English ship from Africa, with 109 negroes, and mounting 32 guns, arrived at that place not long since.

As the fever which has proved so fatal to Europeans still continues to baffle the first medical abilities, we think it incumbent on us to mention, that on board one of the vessels, where mint tea was given plentifully to the seamen every day, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy, has recovered from the dreadful malady.

Extract of a letter from the Mole, dated February 21.

"On the 10th of this month, 2000 sickly troops arrived here from Gibraltar; some are left here for the recovery of health, and the rest sent to Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of attacking Leoganne. Such are the ravages of disease, that it is the general opinion there will not be 200 left in 8 months.

There were about 700 landed here four months ago, of which they cannot now muster more than 200 able to do duty, and I have been informed by a serjeant, that they have buried 800 soldiers at this port since April last. Two days ago, there came a frigate into this port from St. Mark's, where she is reported to have buried 55 men in 3 weeks, which I believe to be the case, as they impressed every seaman here without respect to quality or country. The ship Success has 30 or 40 native Americans, which she has impressed; and among them three or four chief mates; and another man of war has got about fifty. I suppose, they have made a fine haul at Port-au-Prince, there being about one hundred sail of American vessels there."

BOSTON, June 17.

Of hostilities on the Rhine, we feel very confident no certain news has, as yet, been received. The reports that have been circulating must have originated from the late brilliant victories which occurred to the French in Italy.

Capt. Gerrish, from Liverpool, informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, good American flour sold at 35s. per bbl.

May 18, at St. Thomas's, news came down that Victor Hughes had landed, and taken the Saints, with 200 prisoners.

No Dutch squadron had reached Surrinam, May 10. Though it was there said to have arrived at Cayenne—to consist of five sail of the line, and 3 frigates—to have troops on board—to be destined partly to Curracoa, and partly to Surrinam. The latter part was hourly expected. This is from official authority.

June 22.

The latest accounts from the West-Indies, received yesterday, say, that the English have been inactive since the capture of St. Lucia.

Hostilities in Europe, by land, were confined to Italy, at the latest dates:—But the Rhine gave "note of dreadful preparations."

June 21.

By the British armed snow Earl Moira, Capt. Crosskill, from Halifax, we received London news to April 30—seven days later than our previous information. The whole wears a war aspect: and there actually appears greater probability of the extension of belligerency, than of the most partial pacification. The single object of America should evidently be a strict neutrality, as the means of immense aggrandizement. If the Swedes and Danes are involved in the general commotion, there will scarcely be left a commercial country of any note, except this, neutral, to which the "carrying trade" of the world must devolve. England will be able to do but a little portion of her own commercial business, when engaged in war with other commercial powers than the present, which annoys them so considerably.

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned township, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premises a large dwelling-house and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage-house adjoining, and a sufficiency of stabling, waggon-house, sheds, &c. a stone tenement and kitchen, with a pump and oven therein, an ice-house, a store house and smoke-house, a large stone smith's shop, a saw and blade-mill, a grist mill, in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair of burrs, and two boulting cloths, one superfine. The whole pleasantly situated on Wissahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-street, or to E. WHEELER, on the premises.

June 22, 1796. ‡

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on Mr. Christopher Marshall's place, in Love-lane, on the first of June instant, a fat black COW, with short thick horns, a white spot on her head, some white on her shoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up said cow, and returns her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Falls township, Bucks county, on the 12th instant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, streight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, one of which striped, a dark over-jacket, two coloured under ditto, a pair of new shoes with double leather strings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and lodges him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th instant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large star in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 15, 1796. *3w. tf.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,300 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,			300,000
19,946 Blanks.			
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerssner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, instant, a Dutch servant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himself HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he speaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of foaled shoes, one pair of brown cotton stockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muslin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue shaloon, with large brass or metal buttons with small knobs on them, a new shirt, and a rorum hat; he also took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an English and Dutch grammar. He calls himself a butcher, but can do very little at the business. Whoever secures said runaway within 150 miles shall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf

WAS committed to the gaol of Chester county on the 8th of June, a Negro man, who calls himself Aaron Anderson, and acknowledges he is a slave to Mr. Sidney George, in Middle Neck, in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, in eight weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be discharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

West-Chester, June 9th, 1796. ¶

WAS committed to the gaol of Chester county, on the 28th day of May, a Negro boy, who calls himself John Aaron, and acknowledges he is a servant to Mr. John Ross, of Germantown, Philadelphia county. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be discharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

West-Chester, June 6, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from a pasture at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or streak of white in his forehead, extending to his nose, his tail is uncommnly thin, though longer than usual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet somewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is spirited and trots fast, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, strong and well made; he is extremely disposed to slip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given by the subscriber, to any person who shall return said horse, or give information, so that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-street, No. 128.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1796. *

FOR SALE,

A Messuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 46 acres, lying in Blockley township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining land late Dr. Smith's, now of John Nicholson, Governor Mifflin, Algernon Roberts, and the river Schuylkill. On the premises are erected a good stone house, with a cellar thereunder, a log barn, and a spring-house. There are five acres of well watered meadow, a young orchard of 250 apple trees, and other fruit, such as pears, cherries, &c. to the amount of about 100 trees more, thereon. There is also contained thereon a very convenient seat for a mill, suited to small works, which may be made advantageous, and also a capital shad fishery, one of the best, without exception, upon the Schuylkill. For terms, apply to PHINEAS ROBERTS, on the premises, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, who will make the same favorable to purchasers.

June 6, 1796 *

John David Hechstetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-street, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above business of engraving at the said place. He also makes instruments of wood for those who had the misfortune of losing an arm or leg; and likewise models for silversmiths and iron furnaces, at reasonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above business, of honest parents, who can board himself for the first year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796. *

A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* Post-Office *at* Chester, *Pennsylvania, June* 1796.

A.

Susanna Adams, Charles Afflick, Margaret Ankrim, 2, Samuel Ankrim.

B.

James Beatty, jun. Richard Barnard.

C.

Thomas Cheyney, Esquire.

D.

Jesse Duncan.

G.

Robert Gilmore, John Gregory, Robert Gowdey, William Griffin.

H.

John Hindman, Henry Hinkson, Joseph Harvuot, Mr. Henderson.

I.

Eliza Jacquet, Lemuel John, Benjamin Johnson.

K.

Matthias Kerlin, George Kerlin, 2.

L.

Seth Lewis, Mary Larrew, William Leacy, 2, Jacob Lindley.

M.

Mons. Monigle, John M'Carroll.

N.

Edward Nold.

P.

Thomas Philips, Anthony Prichard, sen. Mons. Pennell, at Thomas Cheyney, Esquire's.

R.

T. Ross, Esq; Thomas Robinson, Esquire.

S.

John Speer.

T.

Thomas Thomas, Charleston, C. C. John Thompson.

W.

John Walker, Martha Whitelock, Thomas West.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Chester, June 8, 1796. 3w

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, present

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Governor and Chancellor,

The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Esq; Executors of the last will and testament of John Kille, deceased, complainants,

and

John Beasly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint against the above defendant, thereby setting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants testator, the said defendant, of the township of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, being or pretending to be seized in fee, or of some other good and sufficient estate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the said bill particularly mentioned, situate, lying and being on the lower side of Alloways Creek, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the said defendant, being justly indebted to the said testator in the sum of three hundred and seven pounds, lawful money of New-Jersey, in gold and silver coin, in order to secure the payment thereof, with lawful interest for the same, did, on the seventh day of February, in the year last aforesaid, execute unto the said testator a deed of mortgage, in fee simple, of the tract of land aforesaid, with the usual proviso or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the said monies; and that the said sum of money, with the interest or any part thereof, had not been paid according to the said proviso or condition; and therefore the said complainants do, in and by their said bill, pray that the said defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the said mortgage, or that the said defendant, and all persons claiming under him, may be forever foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the said mortgaged premises.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counsel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year last past, withdrawn out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be found within the same, so as to be served with a subpœna issued against him on the day of the filing of the said bill in this cause, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cause, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the said defendent do cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this present day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confesso*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legislature in such case made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the said act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the registry.

‖2m G. CRAFT, Register.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 16 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Coxell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

State of New-Jersey, *ss.*

By John Sparks, Joseph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Esqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Israel Lock, situated in the township of Deptford, in the said county of Gloucester, containing by estimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the township of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more easy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed November 11th, 1789.—Given under, our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays	Fishhooks and needles
Andirons, shovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candlesticks and snuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkscrews
Flat irons and stands	Penknives and scissars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated spurs & spectacles
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
	Pocket books and inkholders
A L S O,	Pistols and burning glasses
Cloths and cassimers	Linens and checks
Chintzes and calicoes	Money purses & ribbons
Silk, cotton & thread stockings	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Nankeens and muslins
Sacking bottoms	Thicksetts, &c. &c.

W A N T E D,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. 1. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.